Never Suspected It.

A letter on the table lies:
I do not recognize the hand,
And yet my heart is throbbing and
There's joy light in my yearning eyes.

Is it from mother, old and gray,
Or from the little trusting maid
Whose heart I won before I strayed
Out to the mountains, leagues away?

Before I break the seal I press
My lips upon the envelope,
And oh! a boundless wealth of hope
Is lavished in that soft caress.

Peace, fluttering heart! Oh, soul, sit still
Why should my trembling frame recoil?
My letter comes from Bridget Doyle;
It is—it is my laundry bill.

—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Fate.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed.

And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face,
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied: and this is fate.

A Romantic Marriage.

She was certainly a lovely girl, such as any man might well be proud of knowing; at least so seemed to think her companion, Cecil Courtney, for he gazed and loved—and loving, gazed again.

"Cecil," she murmured, "Cecil, it seems strange, nay, almost impossible, that you should love me, poor Grace Gardner, a lonely orphan, without friends or fortune, and more than all, your sister's governess."

The manly face beside her flushed with a loving look as he replied:

"Strange, my darling, it may be, but not one whit the less true, that I love you with an intensity that shall outlive every evil or ill that a cold and unsympathetic world can possibly pour upon us. For you, my dearest, I can glory in relinquishing every wish and ambition of my life—home, friends and fortune—and willingly commence to labor for the daily bread that your love and presence shall turn into veritable manna."

"Oh, Cecil," she exclaimed, "it seems so terribly selfish to allow you to give up so much for me! And who knows, you may some day regret so great a sacrifice? Nay, rather let me go away, and try to find peace away from you; happiness were impossible."

"Darling Gracie," he exclaimed, in alarm, "for my sake never mention such an idea again! What pleasure do you suppose all the riches of earth could afford me unless I had you to share them?"

"Then, dear Cecil, I will say no more, only to beseech you to press me no more to—to—"

"To marry me?" he asked, laughingly.

"Yes," she replied, blushing, "until you have avowed to Colonel and Mrs. Courtney your preference for my humble self. Who can tell what might follow? Mrs. Courtney has been kind and considerate to me during the short time I have been here; perhaps they may not despise my dependent position, and consenting to our union all may be bright and joyous."

"I will do as you wish, love," he replied, fondly, "though I have little hope of success, for you do not know her as well as I do. But if I fail, darling, will you promise to face poverty at once with me and become my bride? I have a hundred a year—left me by an aunt—which my parents cannot touch or interfere with. This will keep us from want until I can meet with employment. Say, Gracie darling, shall it be so? You do not fear poverty with me?"

"Fear!" she exclaimed. "I fear nothing with you."

He would have been less than a lover had he not fervently pressed those rosy lips to his own in true lover fashion.

It was the afternoon of the next day, while Grace Gardner was giving a music lesson to her affectionate and pretty little pupil (Cecil Courtney's only sister), that the school-room door was thrown open in an ominous manner, and Mrs. Courtney—tall and stately, with robes fashionable and flowing—walked into the room. One glance at her haughty and angry countenance told Grace her errand. She sent little Mabel away to her nurse, and then, turning to the governess, said:

"And now, Miss Gardner, I have to request that you will find it convenient to leave this house this afternoon."

"Scarcely this afternoon," replied Grace, quickly. "It is now too late to reach my friends to-day. To-morrow morning I shall have no objection to comply with your request."

"Intolerable—your insolence is intolerable!" exclaimed the lady, walking angrily up and down the room. "I tell you you shall go at once! You do not sleep another night under this roof!"

"May I be allowed to inquire the cause of so sudden and urgent a dismissal?" asked Grace, in the same quiet tone.

"Ask!" said Mrs. Courtney, scornfully. "Your conscience must tell you well enough! Here, you have not been in the house two months, and you have laid your snares so cleverly that you have succeeded in entrapping my only son; and so skillfully and slyly have you played your part that I had not a suspicion of what was going on until that bewitched youth, fascinated with your doll's face, has dared to ask our consent to his marriage with you—you, who may be the daughter of a costermonger for all we know! This comes of taking girls on a lady's recommendation, instead of applying to those who had previously engaged them! I shall take care to let Lady Powis know what kind of a protege she has recommended!"

Grace's face flushed as she replied, with dignity:

"Truly, madame, you might have stated your cause of complaint in gentler terms. Since you confess yourself ignorant of my parentage, does it not occur to you that I am as likely to prove the daughter of a duke as of a costermonger, in which case, I presume, you would consider your son honored by an alliance with me?"

"The daughter of a duke, indeed! You are nothing but a hardy adventuress; and let me tell you, miss, never presume to see my son again! Should he dare to continue to address you in defiance of his lawful guardians, he will be disinherited; and as it is the money and not the man you want, I have no fear as to what course you will pursue with regard to him!"

So saying she swept from the room. Grace then wrote a short note, as follows:

"DEAR CECIL: Your suspicions were correct. I am turned from your mother's house because I have dared to love and be loved by you.

"It were better for us to part now, though I can scarcely bring myself to write such dreadful words. Let me at least see you once more to say farewell. I shall stay until to-morrow at Mrs. Jones' cottage in the village. Yours,

"GRACIE."

She then left the same address with Mrs. Courtney's maid, in order that her boxes might be sent to her, and wrapping a dark cloak around her and donning a lace hat, she set out for Mrs. Jones', who was an old woman to whom she had given money and kind words during her short residence in London, not, however, before she had stolen silently and unobserved to a sequestered part of the grounds, and carefully laid her note to Cecil Courtney in a hole beneath a large stone, which hole—to judge by the careful manner in which it was made and arranged—had already been the receptacle of similar messages.

* * * * * * *

It was a glorious evening toward the close of July when, in a handsome room in a fashionable hotel of the Lake district, Cecil Courtney sat alone with his beauteous bride. The evening sunset was lighting up lakes, mountains and woods with silent beauty. Grace had been busy writing, but her letter was finished, and as she raised her lovely head she exclaimed:

"Oh, Cecil, how perfectly enchanting this sunset is! My darling, your love is to me what the setting sun is to nature; it fills me with a bright, rosy happiness, which changes my whole being, and makes it as bright as the setting sun makes yon lovely landscape!"

"Heaven bless you for saying so, darling wife! Nothing on earth could add to the beauty of my beloved's face, that is already perfect!"

She blushed in silent happiness, and for awhile they watched the glowing scene with a joy too deep for words.

Presently he said, playfully:

"And whom has my dear wife been writing to?"

"To Lady Powis," she replied, promptly, "though I must ask you in this one instance to excuse me from showing you the letter. Lady Powis is an old friend of my dear dead mother, and to her I owe more than words can express. She is immensely rich and very influential, and it was entirely my own fault that I took an engagement as governess instead of remaining with her. I have now written to inform her of my marriage, and it is just possible that she may be able and willing to find you some suitable appointment."

"You dear, kind, thoughtful wife! I cannot say, but I hope she may for your sake; for I fear, love, that unless something turns up, I shall have to forego the pleasure of seeing my darling attired in such costly raiment as this, and this," he replied, touching almost reverentially her rich black silk dress and the beautiful lace she wore around wrists and neck.

"That would never grieve me," said she, lightly. "I shall be as happy in serge as in satin, if dear Cecil only loves me. However, before we make up our minds to poverty, let us wait and see what Lady Powis has to say."

The return post brought a letter from Lady Powis, congratulating her dear Gracie upon the happy marriage she had formed; and then went on to invite the young couple to come to her on a visit as soon as their honeymoon was ended; wishing, however, that they would come on the morning of the first of August, as on the evening of that day she was to give a grand ball—the last of the season—in honor of the return of her niece, Lady Gertrude Gordon, from a three months' visit to a cousin in Germany.

"There now!" said Gracie, clapping her pretty hands.

"But you must order a ball dress, my love," said Cecil; "my pearl must be set in as fine gold as any other at this ball."

"Oh, leave that to me, dear," said she. "Only you must promise me not to fall in love with Lady Gertrude."

"Is she very pretty, then?"

"You shall tell me if you think her so when you see her," said Grace, laughing.

The morning of the 1st arrived, and found Cecil and his bride with Lady Powis by noon. Grace was received with a loving welcome by her friend, who said that Lady Gertrude was resting for the evening, until when she would not appear. There was to be a plain dinner before the ball, at which two old friends were to dine en famille. And then, after awhile, with an apology, the lady left the young couple to their own resources until evening.

The ladies were to dine in their ball dresses to escape the fatigue and hurry of a second dressing. When Grace appeared attired for the evening Cecil could not but marvel both at her wondrous beauty and the graceful splendor of her apparel. She wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with real Honiton lace and bunches of clematis and lilies-of-the-valley; but more than that, there glittered on her neck and arms diamonds and pearls of great value.

"See," she said, approaching him, "these are Lady Powis' bridal gifts—are they not lovely?"

"Lovely indeed," said Cecil, intoxicated with her beauty; "but not half so beautiful as my darling wife, who is, I feel sure, to be the belle of the ball tonight," and he pressed her fair form warmly to his manly breast. Proudly he gave her his arm and descended to the drawing-room.

Who can picture his bewilderment when, in the two friends who were to dine with them, he saw his own father and mother!

Mrs. Courtney's heart had beaten with proud triumph when she received the invitation to the ball, and above all to dine en famille with Lady Powis previously, for her social position scarcely entitled her to such an honor. She was aghast with amazement when she saw her son entering the room bearing on his arm the "hardy adventuress." But her humiliation was truly pitiful when Lady Powis, taking the hand of the lovely and smiling bride, led her to them, saying:

"Mrs. and Colonel Courtney, allow me to present to you one who, until lately, was my dearly loved niece, Lady Gertrude Gordon, but who is now the wife of your son, and consequently your daughter-in-law."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Cecil, "what mystery is this?"

Grace, or rather Lady Gertrude, broke into a merry peal of silvery laughter.

"Now," said she, gleefully, "this denouement is simply charming; have I not played my part well? and has not dear auntie kept my secret and carried out my plans excellently? This is, I am sure, a most romantic marriage, and I believe will be as happy as romantic," said she, turning fondly to her husband.

"But, my darling," said he, with painful embarassment, "I cannot understand this at all. Have pity and explain."

"I think I had better do that," said Lady Powis, gracefully. "My niece, like myself, is of a romantic disposition. She was the belle of the season, and her beauty and wealth brought her many admirers; but she refused them all. She told me often that she wished to be loved for herself alone, and not for her wealth and title. You," said she, turning to Colonel and Mrs. Courtney, "had but just returned with your son here from a long residence abroad when we saw you at a concert. Gertrude saw you then for the first time," continued she, addressing Cecil, "and on returning home she remarked, 'Auntie, if I ever marry it must be such a man as that.' The next day came Mrs. Courtney's letter, asking me, as an old acquaintance, if I could recommend her a governess. Suddenly Gertrude declared her intention of playing the part and accepting the engagement. 'Now, auntie,' said she, 'I will see if there is a man in the world who can love Gertrude Gordon for herself alone.' It was stipulated that she should never be invited into the drawing-room, to prevent her recognition by any who had seen her in her own character. How far her plan has succeeded is seen by the fact that she is now Mrs. Cecil Courtney."

"Yes," said Gertrude, turning to her mother-in-law. "It happened that Cecil and I met the first day of my residence with you, while I was walking out with Mabel; after that we met every evening under the old elm trees. The pleasure of those happy hours made joyous the duties and restraints of my new position, which would otherwise have proved irksome." Then approaching Mrs. Courtney—who was weeping tears of shame and mortification—said, sweetly: "Pardon, dear madame, the deception I practiced upon you, and in a mother's anxiety for the welfare of her son I can cheerfully excuse your apparent harshness to me. I have no mother; let me find one now."

The haughty lady bowed her head, murmuring:

"You overpower me with your goodness; I am not worthy of it."

Gertrude kissed her affectionately, and then passing to the colonel, said:

"I see I need not plead here for a father's kiss."

"Good heavens! no. I'd no idea there was such a beauty in my house, or I should have taken the young gentleman's part and let him marry you, governess or no governess;" and he took her in his arms and saluted her heartily.

She then approached her husband with a timidity new to her, saying:

"And Cecil—can he, too, forgive my deception?"

He bent forward, and raised her jeweled hand to his lips, saying:

"Forgive! My darling, what have I to forgive? Rather, what have I done to deserve such love, such goodness? With the devotion of my life will I repay your love, my darling, my wife!"

The ball was a splendid affair, and the lovely bride far outshone all the beautiful girls present. Great was the surprise that the belle of the season should have suddenly gone abroad to return with a young and handsome husband. But though gossip was busy for awhile, the affair remained a mystery and was soon forgotten.

To a very few indeed was it ever known that the lovely wife of Cecil Courtney was ever his sister's governess.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The function of yeast is to change starch into sugar and that into alcohol.

Muller asserts that certain butterflies will only visit blossoms of primitive tints.

There are several thousand volcanoes known, and the number of active ones may be set down as 323.

Cast iron is said to be permeable to certain gases at high temperatures, and to hydrogen gas even when cold.

It has been estimated that one square foot of soil will evaporate six times as much moisture as the same amount of leaf surface.

Cords stretched in a network near the ceiling have been satisfactorily tried for destroying echoes in churches and public halls.

Verifying the discovery that water containing infectious matter and organic poisons is purified by being run through beds of sand, it has been found, at Leipsic, ground under the bottom of badly built sewers is much cleaner than that over their tops.

It is stated that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which are found to last many years, in consequence of being impregnated with the salt, while pillars of brick and stone crumble away in a short time by the decay of the mortar.

Contagion of diphtheria can be obtained from a dead body, if a recent case is accurately reported. Two persons were engaged to be married; but before the ceremony took place the man died of diphtheria. The young lady kissed her lover as he lay dead in his coffin. Three days afterward she followed him to the grave, dying of the same disease, although there was not another case of it then nor for nineteen years before in the neighborhood.

Several interesting archæological "finds" in Europe are reported. Near Caltarisetta, Sicily, several caverns have been found, which are evidently burial places dating from the period when the ancient Sicilians had already been ousted by the Italian tribes, but before the Greek colonization had begun. At Nordup, Denmark, the remains of seven human bodies have been found under a few feet of pumice stone, numerous bronze objects, gold rings, Roman glasses, mosaics, glass beads, etc., being also discovered among the remains.

Bowing in Holland.

Everybody bows—nobody nods, and touching of the hat is unknown. You bow to every one you may have met when calling on a friend, for callers meeting are introduced. You give an order to a gardner or a workman, and he takes off his hat with a bow which would not bring discredit on a duke. Every one bows on passing a house where they visit. I often used to amuse myself by watching behind a curtain to see every second man take off his hat to the window, it being quite immaterial whether any of the family are visible or not; and every second lady make a polite bend of the whole body, not a mere inclination of the head as our ladies do. Everbody bows. Men take off their hats to each other; trades men do the same to all their customers. A well known lady is bowed to by all her father's, husband's or brother's friends, and any gentleman knowing a lady is staying at a house where he visits will bow to her.

I even had a bowing acquaintance with a student whom I never met, and did not know from Adam. I could not imagine what made the boy bow so profoundly, until I got some one to ask if he knew me. I found I had once met his father somewhere, and that was the—shall I say excuse? I should if he had been English. Well, after an absence of three years, I returned to the town where he lived, and there he was, grown into a man, bowing still. For some months we had quite a lively bowing acquaintance, and there it ended, as aforetime. I must, however, include "compliments" with bowing in the Dutch idea of politeness. Every parcel is sent home with the sender's compliments, and I once heard this message delivered at the door of a house where I was calling: "My compliments to the *mevrouw*, and has she any dust?" It was the dustman!—*Leisure Hour.*

Out of 100 samples of wines and whiskies sold over the high-toned bars in New York, only two were found free from poison and gross adulteration.

SUNDAY READING.

A Well-Built Christian.

A well-built Christian is harmonious in all his parts. No one trait shames another. He is not a jumble of inconsistencies, to-day liberal to one cause, to-morrow niggardly toward another; to-day fluent in prayer, and to-morrow fluent in polite falsehoods. He does not keep the fourth commandment on Sunday and break the eighth on Monday. He does not shirk an honest debt to make a huge donation. He is not in favor of temperance for other folks and a glass of toddy for himself. He does not exhort or pray at each of the few meetings he attends, to make up arrearages for the more which he neglects. He does not so consume his spiritual fuel during revival seasons that he is as cold as Nova Zembla during all the rest of the time; nor do his spiritual fervors ever outrun his well-ordered conversation.—*Cuyler.*

Religious News and Notes.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland have been held recently in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other cities of Scotland.

The population of Toronto, Canada, numbers 86,445. The churches can accommodate 49,860, and the attendance on a recent Sunday showed 38,796, or a percentage of worshipers of 44 92.

The Philadelphia Baptist association was organized 175 years ago. It has eighty-two churches with a membership of 23,444; 104 Sunday-schools, with 2,016 teachers and 20,431 scholars.

In the first decade of the Methodist Episcopal church there was one minister to every 194 members; in the fifth decade the proportion was one to 284; the present proportion is one minister to 147 members, against 142 in the ninth and tenth decade.

Of the 12,142 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, 2,808 are not in pastoral work. Upward of 2,000 are superannuates and supernumeraries, 204 are connected with colleges, eighty-eight are editors, agents, secretaries, etc., and 445 are presiding elders.

The total strength of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the Louisiana conference is 14,991; in New Orleans, 1,826 members. Value of church property in New Orleans, $366,710. Number of Sunday-school scholars and teachers, 1,050; total number in conference, 7,130.

The South India Methodist mission conference, embracing 2,040 members, raised last year 107,836 rupees, or about $53,918, which is upward of an average of twenty-six dollars per member. The gain in members was nineteen. The work is chiefly among Europeans and Eurasians, though increased attention is being given to the heathen.

An emperor of Germany coming by chance, on a Sunday, into a church, found there a most misshapen priest, insomuch as the emperor scorned and condemned him. But when he heard him read these words: "For it is he that made us, and not we ourselves," the emperor checked his own proud thought, and made inquiry into the condition and quality of the man; and finding him, on examination, most earnest and devout, he made him Archbishop of Colon, which place he did excellently discharge.—*Fuller's Holy State.*

Onorata Rodiana.

There is a very interesting story told of an artist of Cremona—Onorata Rodiana—who, while still a young maiden, acquired such fame as a painter that she was summoned by the Marquis Gabrino Fondolo, called the "Tyrant of Cremona," to decorate some rooms in his palace.

One day as Onorata was mounted on a ladder working at a wall-painting, a young courtier passing through the room began to tease her; but his banter degenerating into rudeness she came down the ladder and tried to run away from him. He pursued her, however, and caught her, when in her fright she drew a dagger from her belt and stabbed him fatally. Seeing what she had done, and fearing the wrath of the Marquis Fondolo, she hastened to put on the disguise of a boy's dress, and fled to the mountains. She there fell in with a band of condottieri; the life of these men, half-soldier and half-brigand in its character, so fascinated Onorata that she at once consented to become one of their number, glad of the chance afforded her to make herself acquainted with the grand mountain scenery and the careless jollity of life in the wilds. She soon showed so much daring and skill that she was made an officer in the band and held a post of command.

When the "Tyrant of Cremona" heard of the affray between the courtier and the maiden, and of her crime and flight, he was furious, and threatened to hunt her to the very death; but so skillfully had she concealed her indentity as to baffle all his efforts to track her. After a time, as he could find no other suitable artist to complete the paintings which Onorata Rodiana had begun, he declared a full pardon for her if she would return to the palace and finish her works. The news of this pardon was spread throughout the surrounding country, and when Onorata heard of it she gladly laid aside her sword to resume her palette and brushes. She completed her task, but the exciting life she had led among the mountains had taken such a hold upon her fancy that she returned to it and to the outlawed companions who had learned to respect and love her.

Again and again she left them, only to return each time, for her heart and life were divided between her beloved art and her romantic soldiering. At last, when her native village of Castelleone, near Cremona, was laid siege to, Onorata led her band to its relief and drove away the enemy. But she rescued her birthplace at the cost of her life; for she was mortally wounded in the conflict, and died soon after within sight of the home of her childhood. I believe that she is the only woman who has ever been successful as both an artist and a soldier; and I am sorry that I can find no work of hers of which a picture may be given here. Her story is well authenticated in history, and she died about the year 1472.—*St. Nicholas.*

Shaving in Old Times.

Shaving, in the olden days, was a lengthy operation, and English barbers devised various methods of amusing their customers while awaiting their turn. They generally provided some musical instrument, such as a guitar or a zither. In old pictures the shaving basin fitted into the chin; until a recent period barbers were wont to bleed a patient, and even extract teeth. In London the familiar barber's pole, with its red spiral coil of color, is a reminiscence of the staff the surgeon gave his customers to grasp while he was being bled. The tape or bandage was twisted round the pole, which, when not in use, was placed outside the door. This staff was, by order, left outside a surgeon's door as a sign, and the right to use it was extended to barbers about the year 1790.

WISE WORDS.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

Pride is the consciousness of what one is without contempt for others.

Cunning pays no regard to virtue, and is but the low mimic of wisdom.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it—for error is always talkative.

When respiration ceases our education is finished, and not a moment sooner.

More than half of all the thanks that have been thought of and planned for since the world began have been lost forever by being left over night.

Goodness, on whatever way we look at it, never sleeps. It is holy life, beating march with the heavenly tunes; singing always the divine psalm of love.

As a man's life, so are his studies. I think it is the most beautiful and humane thing in the world so to mingle gravity with pleasure that the one may not sink into melancholy nor the other rise up into wantonness.

To make the cunning artless, tame the rude, subdue the haughty, shake the undaunted soul; yea, put a bridle in the lion's mouth and lead him forth as a domestic cur; these are the triumphs of all-powerful beauty.

The every-day cares and duties which men call drudgery are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time, giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hands a regular motion, and when they cease to hang upon the wheels the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

If your character indicates a flaw that is, if you find what at first seemed innocent desire, under indulgence is fast developing into a habit which may seriously affect your character and life, eradicate it at once; for nothing is so hard to uproot as a bad habit, and nothing is so essential to advancement or serves us so faithfully as a good character.

Keep a firm grip on good temper, and don't lose your hold unless it pays. Many a man has lost his place and friend, many a lover his sweetheart, many a house is broken up, hearts that loved divided, children scattered and lives wrecked, crimes committed even to the extent of murder, just by losing the grip discretion bids us keep on this best of all good companions—good temper.

Mexican Hospitality.

In her *Century* paper, illustrating Mexican life with pen and pencil, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote describes a six days' ride of 250 miles "From Morelia to Mexico City on Horseback." The following is an interesting account of her reception at an extensive Mexican farm or hacienda:

Tepitongo, with its mansion and castillo, or fortress, for refuge and defense in unsettled times, its corrals, outbuildings and dependencies, great and small, forms in itself a village in the solitude of the pastoral plain which surrounds it.

The administrador took us the rounds of the outbuildings before supper, which is served very late in the Mexican household. We were shown the threshing-floor, a stone-paved amphitheater over one hundred feet in diameter, very slightly concave, sinking toward a large circular flat stone in the center. It was surrounded by a circle of low stone buildings, tile-roofed and supported on stone pillars.

At supper we sat down to a medieval board like that of Quierendero, "with vassals and serfs" around us. We were invited to consider the house and everything in it as our own. Our mozos had the freedom of the kitchens and the stables, our host gave up his place at the head of the table, and in effect the entire establishment was placed at our disposal, with a courtesy as graceful as it was irresistible.

After supper we talked in the cloistered court—a lovely, secluded precinct, with formal trees planted in open spaces left in the pavement. We were very grateful for this our last moon of Mexico. We left it, when we returned to our winter evenings and fire, and lamp light, hanging large and low over the gulf.

From the patio we entered the sala—a long, tile-paved room, with a sofa at one end, the place of honor for the lady guest, the members of the family occupying the arm-chairs which are ranged on either side, at right angles with the sofa. It is considered a discourtesy for a guest to sit down in any of the chairs, instead of walking through the room to the sofa. As there were no ladies at Tepitongo I was obliged to sit alone on the long sofa. The engineers, the colonel, our host, and another unbidden guest like ourselves, who had found shelter for the night, occupied the arm-chairs.

After awhile I ventured to ask the administrador to take the seat beside me. It may have been an enormity on my part, but at all events our host was too well-bred to exhibit any horror at the situation. The little four year-old boy whom we had seen on his pony came shyly into the room and stood by his father's knee. He was a charming little man, dressed in a suit of leather, with a tiny pair of spurs strapped to his baby shoes; but in spite of his spurs and his horsemanship he was not unwilling to sit in my lap and be coaxed into friendliness. The lisping Spanish vowels of this little motherless child were exquisite. But there was other "music of the country" in store for us. At the lower end of the room a company of musicians gathered by the light of candles clustered on a table; a striking group, with violins, a violoncello, guitars, a harp—I cannot recall all the instruments, but the music and the scene it would not be easy to forget.

Married Folks Would be Happier

If home trials were never told to neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after every quarrel.

If household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be agreeable as in courtship days.

If each would try and be a support and comfort to the other.

If each remembered the other was a human being, not an angel.

If women were so kind to their husbands as they are to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer.

If both parties remembered that they were married for worse as well as for better.

If men were as thoughtful for their wives as they were for their sweethearts.

If there were fewer silk and velvet street costumes and more plain, tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please darlings" in public and more common manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along, and not degenerate into mere toiling machines. Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place, and to get along without it is a big mistake.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Hens seldom pay expenses after they are three years old.

Separate all breeding ewes from the other sheep in the flock now until after lambing.

Orchard grass, though suitable for orchards, can endure more sun and drought than blue grass.

The first eggs laid by a pullet or hen after molting may be slightly blood-stained, but it need not give any cause for alarm.

The special advantage of green manuring, or the plowing in of green crops, is in the large amount of humus which the soil acquires.

It is a mistake to allow sows to breed before they are at least a year old, as they are not then sufficiently matured and pigs from such are sometimes to weak to live.

Nearly all kinds of trees do well on a mixture of superphosphate and wood ashes. Lime is not suitable for strawberries but excellent around apple, peach and pear trees.

Like the blackberry, the raspberry bears the fruit upon the cane of the previous year's growth, which, after fruitage, dies, the next cane coming forward for the next year's crop.

Grapevines should be pruned as early as the season will permit. If deferred too late they will allow an escape of sap (bleed), even if trimmed a little while before it begins to ascend.

An old orchard can never be made young again, but by good care, pruning and cultivating, it can be made to bear a fair crop until a young orchard can be set out and brought into bearing.

By training a pet lamb to come at the call, and afterward putting it with the flock, the owner can call his sheep wherever they hear him, as the pet will come followed by the other sheep.

One of the many cures for roup is to wash the head of the fowl with warm water and afterward bathe it with a solution consisting of four grains of sulphate of zinc dissolved in an ounce of water.

Fine flowers require thoroughly rotted manure and wood mold mixed, and tomato or other early plants can be grown in boxes, and afterward transplanted with better results with such a mixture.

The general effect of lime is to render available the plant food already in the soil, without itself supplying any significant amount. Liming cannot, therefore, be successfully repeated except at considerable intervals.

If it is desired to change bees from one locality to another the hives and boxes should be gotten ready for use now. Bees should be changed before they are ready to fly out and become accustomed to the new locality.

There is little if any absolute fertilizing value in coal ashes, but when mixed with clay soil in large quantities they render the soil lighter and more porous, and allow the air and sunshine to penetrate it. For this purpose they are highly esteemed by gardeners.

For ordinary work a horse of average size should be fed twelve pounds of oats or other grain food, and fifteen to eighteen pounds of good hay; but, if driven on the road, two or three pounds of hay, morning and noon, and eight or ten at night, with the same quantity of grain.

Potash for grape vines is being tested in France. A variety of the black muscat has been found defective in color where potash is defective in the soil, and a writer recommends that one vine of this grape be placed in every grape-house to show by its full or by its deficient color whether or not the border for the roots has a sufficient supply of potash.

Chickens should not be allowed to roost till from four to five months old, and then on broad perches, two to three feet only from the ground. Exhibition birds are better roosted on shelves, covered with sand and littered with straw; but then they must be kept very clean, and the straw must be frequently changed. On no account place perches one above the other, so that the droppings fall on birds lodged lower down. Cleanliness is the great key to success, and the roosting-places should be scraped out daily and resanded. The greater the number of fowls the greater must be the care.

Recipes.

KENTUCKY POTATOES.—Slice the potato thin as for frying, and allow them to remain in cold water for half an hour, then put the slices into a pudding dish, with salt, pepper and some milk—about half a pint to an ordinary pudding dish. Put in an oven, bake an hour. Take out and cut a lump of butter the size of an egg into small bits and scatter over the top.

SPICE CAKE.—Two cups of flour, one-half cup of butter, one and a half of sugar, half cup of molasses, half a cup of sour milk, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, yolks of four eggs and one whole one, cinnamon, allspice, cloves and nutmeg to taste. Then place a layer of the white cake and a layer of the spice cake alternately, until the batter is used up, and bake slowly.

BUN LOAF.—Half pound of butter, two pounds of flour, one pound of brown sugar, one pound of sultana raisins, one pound of currants, one pint of milk, one ounce of carraway seeds, one lemon, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda, one ounce of tartaric acid. Rub the flour and butter together and the soda. Warm the milk and add to the other ingredients. The tartaric acid must be added the last thing, and the cakes must be instantly put in the oven.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak one cup of tapioca all night in water; in the morning mash with a spoon every undissolved particle; put in a quart of milk, with a little salt added; let it boil until the tapioca is soft, then stir in the yolk of five or six eggs, and a cup of sugar; flavor with lemon; when cold spread over the top a thin layer of jelly or raspberry jam, and on this put a meringue of the whites of three eggs. Let it brawn in the oven for two or three minutes.

BEEF PIE.—Cold roast beef, one onion, one tomato, pepper and salt, one dozen boiled potatoes. Cut the cold beef in thin slices, and put a layer on the bottom of your dish. Shake in a little flour, pepper and salt, cut up and add a tomato (if in season), or onion finely chopped, then add another layer of beef and seasoning till your dish is full; if you have any gravy put it in; have ready a dozen potatoes, boiled and mashed, with butter and salt, spread over the pie an inch thick; bake twenty-five minutes or a little more.

The total number of blast furnace and rolling mill establishments and steel works in the United States was 808 in 1870, and 1,005 in 1880. The value of materials used was $135,526,132 in 1870 and $191,271,150 in 1880—an increase of 41 per cent.

AN ANIMAL TRAINER'S METHODS.

The Fiercer the Animal Is the Easier It Is to Train It—An Exciting Encounter.

A Louisville (Ky.) *Court-r-Journal* reporter has had an interview with Mr. Willis Cobb, who was exhibiting his troupe of animals in that city. Mr. Cobb, although yet a young man, has probably had more experience with animals than any man in the profession, having handled nearly every specie with success, and trained them in a very short period.

"How did you happen to go into the business?" asked the reporter, as he took a seat on a box surrounded by the troupe of dogs.

"I have been in the business about twenty-eight years," answered Mr. Cobb, "and first commenced with a black-and-tan dog in my father's store in Cincinnati. I tried to teach the animal several tricks, and by exercising considerable patience succeeded in teaching the dog a number of tricks. I then took up several other dogs and taught them also. I now determined to go into the business more extensively, and launched on goats. I never fully recognized what trouble there was training animals until I tried to train a goat, which is, without doubt, the hardest of all animals to train. They are perfectly stupid, and the first thing you have to do with them is to teach them some of the sense which is natural with other animals. I worked on them about eight months before I could venture to put them before the footlights. And then only with 'fear and trembling.' After considerable practice they got so they would roll a globe or barrel perfectly and see-saw very well. I never had much experience with wild animals until I joined Sell Brothers' circus in 1878, and my first experience was not the pleasantest one in the world. One of the first things I undertook to train was the drove of six wild Colorado steers. I took them out into the practicing barn, and after fastening the doors went in among them by myself. Things went along rather smoothly until one of the steers became infuriated, and the whole gang rushed at me with horns down and tails up. I thought my time had come in earnest, as there was no means of escape except by fighting them off. On the other hand, I knew that if I succeeded in whipping them then that they would be effectually tamed. I backed up against the door, and having a policeman's club in my hand I fought them back. Three times they returned to the charge, and I managed to fight them back each time. After that they were perfectly tame, and I soon got them to working finely, and learned them a number of tricks that astonished every one who knew them. The closest call I ever had in my life, however, was with a royal Bengal tiger, which the showmen purchased and gave over to me to tame. At first I was nonplussed, as the animal was terribly fierce; but experience has since taught me that the fiercer the tiger is when captured the easier it is to train him. I managed to get the animal so tame that I could put my hand on him and rub him over; he was, however, still very treacherous, and it was dangerous to approach him suddenly, as you can see by the scar. [Showing a deep mark on the palm of his hand.] When we were in Topeka, Kan., a newspaper man came to the tent one day, and I started to show him around. I was standing by the tiger's cage, the animal being asleep on the inside, and stooped to pick some thing up. In doing so my foot slipped and I fell against the cage, my right arm going inside. Quick as a flash the animal was upon its feet, and, reaching out its fore feet, caught me on the shoulder with its claws. Giving the claw a sudden pull, the animal tore all the sleeve off my coat, and with it some flesh, the claws stopping in the palm of the hand. The young man who was with me jumped forward, and, catching me by the shoulder, pulled me back. The movement nearly cost me the arm, as the animal's claws were firmly fastened in the palm of my hand, and as I was pulled back the whole inside was torn out, leaving the knuckles bare. The accident laid me up for some time, and I had to train the animal over. Some months afterward the same tiger killed a man in Bellaire, Ohio. One of the men with the circus had seen me put my hands on the animal, and thought he could do the same. One day he went to the cage where the animal was, and putting his arm through the bars, caught the animal by the collar. The tiger socked its claws into his shoulder and commenced chewing on the arm, eating it off up to the shoulder. He managed to get away, but died two days afterward. The tiger is now so tame that any one can pat him. The two baby elephants that created so much talk I raised by hand, feeding them out of a bottle. Each of the animals drank about a gallon of milk a day, and cry for it like a child. It is remarkable to see with what accuracy animals can distinguish their keeper at a distance. As soon as I would enter the canvas every animal in the circus knew it, and would rear around in their cage at a terrible rage. Trainers can say what they will about the secrets of training animals, but there is no secret about it but kindness. Any one can train an animal who has the patience and gentleness. The art of training pigeons has created much comment, and I will tell you how the thing first started. In the year 1874 I was in the little town of Rushville, Ind., and in the hotel where I stopped were a great many pigeons. They used to sit on the roof and look down on my window while I was eating. I soon got on to this, and sprinkled crumbs of bread on the sill. They used to fly down every day and eat as soon as I was gone. I then began to stand and watch them eat, and finally got so I could touch them. After that it was easy, and I could get them to come to me whenever I wanted them. This was the origin of pigeon-training, and a number of persons have now taken it up and made money out of it. The whole secret of training pigeons is in feeding them, and if you do not feed them for some time they will gladly eat out of your mouth. There are numbers of other tricks in animal-training which I could tell if I had the time and you the space."

His Manners.

"Say, old man!" said a street arab to a passing citizen of rather more than the average respectability and a glistening plug hat; "what's the matter with your hat?"

No answer.

"I say! What's the matter with your hat?"

Still no answer.

"Well, if you're so particular about it, what's the matter with your head?"

The citizen turned abruptly about, and with a look which was intended to overawe the youngster, sternly remarked: "Young man! where did you learn your manners?"

"Same place that you did, I guess. We was both to the same party last night—but you came away while the hat-rack was full, and I stayed behind till there'd been enough samples of politeness showed up for me to take my pick from."—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Love and Light Heart.

I once inquired of a maiden of thirty who was large, healthy and fair to look upon, what kept her so young-looking, for she seemed scarce twenty. She replied: "Love. I have, besides my mother, brother and sisters, and their families, to love a host of friends and admirers, so that I have no time to mope and regret I'm not beautiful." And I've often wished married women loved more, for I verily believe if they did they would keep healthy, young and handsome longer than they now do. But the cares and trials of life are deep and wearing, and we women are so crowded with them that few of us have time for ennobling our lives in any direction. In fact, we are too tired to even love, unless it is our babies, whose little lives clung so close to our own that they are a part of it; and the songs and kisses they call out of us tend to lighten the daily task, so that the back bends under its burden, instead of breaking.

The loving and happy wife and mother is the handsome and healthy one, usually. As old age overtakes her she still keeps the lovelight in her eye, for it has become habitual to her, and the world is her family. The husband would find his daily cares lightened if he kept the thrill of affection as of old, and if husband did not forget to be the lover still it would be a better and a happier world. Just imagine the charmed life of the new-married couple, and the effect of such love and life upon the home and children perpetually.

Smiles bring dimples and roses to the face. Laughter makes work easy, and puts flesh on the bones, and unselfishness adds a charm to the owner that gold cannot buy or thieves rob you of. Our bodies are the houses our souls live in, and whether it be a palace or a hovel, depends on ourselves as builders and occupants.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 16, 1882.

It is denied that there is any danger of a war in Europe.

Gen. Butler denies that he is to take any part in the Guiteau case.

The Lycoming county republican delegates are instructed for Beaver.

Again has the fraudulent voter come to grief in the fraud ridden city of Philadelphia. Wm. Mencely and Wm. Colden each got $50 fine and 3 months imprisonment for illegal voting.

Queen Victoria is sixty-three years of age, and she has been upon the throne for the long period of forty-four years. Her reign lacks only one year of being as long as that of Queen Elizabeth.

There was an extensive cave-in at the Baltimore mines at Wilksbarre on Friday last. Over two acres of ground went down and the gap is constantly widening. No one was injured, but the people who resided near by are leaving their homes. Men are busily engaged in stopping the further progress of the disaster, but are working under great difficulties. To prevent these cave-ins is what the immense quantities of prop-timber are used for, which are shipped from this valley.

A subscriber wishes to know whether congressman Curtin gets flower seeds for distribution. No; Uncle Sam is not quite an aesthetic, and goes in more for the useful than the beautiful, and if any one applies to the Agricultural department for boiled tomato seeds, they can be had. A number of loyal Americans are known to strain out the seeds from canned and stewed tomatoes and sell them to the government for distribution—a new branch of trade that sprung up under Hayes' administration.

The Ways and Means Committee are a unit in favor of the repeal of the tax on bank checks, proprietary medicines, &c. A majority of them favor the repeal of the tax on bank deposits. These taxes will certainly be repealed. In addition, after hearing shall have been had, a majority of the committee will report a bill cutting the tax on whiskey down from ninety to fifty cents per gallon. These will be the only reductions in Internal Revenue taxes. Some members of the committee want the tobacco tax reduced, but numerous petitions from manufacturers have been received protesting against any agitation of the subject as detrimental to their interest, and the committee, as a whole, is opposed to action.

The long-promised Bankrupt bill was reported in the Senate from the Committee on Judiciary. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcies, the latter in the case of a person who runs away, absents or conseals himself or makes fraudulent transfer of property or otherwise attempts to defraud his creditors. Insolvency shall only exist when debtor's liabilities exceed the value of his property. There appears to be no provision for the old Register in bankruptcy, but the U. S. District Courts are always to be considered open for bankrupt business and the Court appoints a Receiver to receive and distribute the assets of the estate; but any creditor acting oppressively or seeking to obtain for himself undue advantage, forfeits his right to a participation in the award. The bill seems framed to avoid the abuses of the old law, under which there was much sharp practice and injustice.

On 9 a joint resolution was introduced in the senate by Mr. Saunders, proposing an amendment to the constitution, which will enable elections to be made by the people of postmasters, United States marshals, district attorneys of United States courts, collectors of internal revenue and other officers, whose duties are to be performed within the limits of any state, or part of a state, except judges of the supreme and inferior courts, and provides that all civil officers of the United States, heads of departments and officers whose duties are temporary in their character, shall hold office for a term of four years, unless a longer term be fixed by law. The amendment empowers the president to remove any officer elected for any cause against the incumbent's character, habits or other qualifications, excepting political or religious opinions. Article 2 of the proposed amendment provides that the officers mentioned shall be elected in such manner as the state legislatures shall prescribe.

We call the attention of the readers of the REPORTER to the Garfield-Rosecrans letter in another colum. Garfield is dead, and so far as concerns the Democrats they were willing that he should be burried without again raking up his weaknesses, all of which were of official record, and the published comment from republican organs going back to 1873.

That unpleasant things are now again being raked up, is the work of members of the republican party, and when they choose to place the dead President again upon exhibition exposing the side that Democrats were willing should be covered under the mantle of oblivion, the people can not be blamed—least of all the democracy—that new exposures are brought to light which sadly reflect upon Garfield. The truth is, nevertheless, the people have a right to know these things, be the actors dead or alive The letters will speak for themselves.

Chicago is going for the gamblers. On the 7 upwards of one hundred indictments were returned by the grand jury into the Criminal Court charging violation of the statute prohibitory of gambling. Of these fully one-fourth are bills against parties whose buildings are occupied for the purpose of gaming, and the remainder are against keepers and employes in gambling houses. The list of indictments contains the names of a large number of prominent capitalists and business men, in whose buildings the tiger's lair has been located. Among them are Potter Palmer, Ex-Congressman John C. Dore, County Commissioner John Mattocks, Joseph Rutter, J. E. Otis, John Borden, James J. Gore of the firm of Chapin & Gore, Edward Mason, R. W. Thomas, Levi Rosenfeld, Godfrey Snydocker, Edward Mendel, Edwin Walker, W. Deerfoot, Henry, Julius, Joseph and David Kohn, and others, among them two ladies. The matter has created a good deal of a stir, and not a little indignation is expressed among the indicted property owners at what they term the hasty and ill-advised action of the grand jury.

A CONTRAST.

The following statement of notorious facts we find in the columns of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*:

"Some twenty years ago Conkling, Blaine, Sherman, Allison, Windom, and Wilson were all Republican members of the House together. They were all poor at that time—very poor. Blaine is now a millionaire; Allison, of Iowa, in the Senate, is another millionaire; Sherman is trebly a millionaire; Windom is a millionaire; Wilson also got to be very rich; Roscoe Conkling—the ablest, greatest, proudest of them all—is poor to-day."

To this the *Sun* says, these six public men, all Republicans, are nearly of the same age, and have all been engaged in active politics since they entered Congress together. Five of them, pursuing the same career, and with no opportunity to acquire fortune by any regular profession, have become very wealthy, four of the number being reckoned as millionaires.

Mr. Conkling alone of the six, with the same chances before him, concerned in the same legislation, and more conspicuous and influential than the others, is in strained means, and goes back to the law to earn an honorable livelihood.

This contrast is striking, but it is eminently to the credit of the former Senator from New York, who, whatever may have been his faults as a leader, was never accused of venality, and whose whole record in Congress is unstained.

Blaine, Allison, Sherman, Windom, and Wilson, on the other hand, have all been investigated in one form or the other, and they have all needed "vindication." Their lives and their success reveal the sources of wealth at Washington, and make plain the character of legislation by which needy Congressmen have become millionaires.

The Chinese bill as it passed the Senate on 9, provides that from and after the expiration of ninety days after the passage of this act and until the expiration of twenty years after its passage, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be suspended, and prescribes a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not more than $500 against the master of any vessel who brings any Chinese laborer to this country during that period. It further provides that the classes of Chinese excepted by the treaty from such prohibition, such as merchants, teachers, students, travellers, diplomatic agents and Chinese laborers who were in the United States on November 17, 1880, shall be required, as a condition for their admission, to produce passports from the Government of China personally identifying them and showing that they individually belong to one of the permitted classes, which passports must have been indorsed by the diplomatic representative of the United States in China or by the United States Consul at the port of departure. It also provides elaborate machinery for carrying out the porpuses of the act, and additional sections prohibit the admission of Chinese to citizenship by any United States or State court, and construes the words "Chinese laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.

We mentioned in last week's REPORTER that Brigham Young had arranged to come to life again. That he met too much mother in-law in the other world and wanted to come back here for a little quiet, is not one of the reasons given. The story as it comes from Utah is as follows:

A Man from Salt Lake, visiting Omaha in the course of an animated conversation on the anti Mormon movement, said he believed that Brigham Young was still alive. He said that he saw the body which was supposed to be that of the Mormon leader, and while it might have born some slight resemblance to that of Brigham Young it was in reality that of some other man. He said he knew of a hundred Latter Day Saints who also failed to recognize the body as that of Young. He had heard Brigham Young often predict that he should be resurrected from the dead; and firmly believes that when the crisis arrives in the affairs of the Mormons, the resurrection dodge will be played upon the ignorant, superstitious and fanatical people who compose the Mormon Church. This cunning plan will be in keeping with the various tricks and pretensions that have characterized the Mormon Church since its inception. Brigham Young, a shrewd and far-seeing man, knew that the day was not far off when a vigorous crusade would be made upon the Mormon Church, and he adopted the resurrection game, to be put into operation at a time when the people shall need something in the shape of a miracle to firmly cement them together and fight to maintain the principles of faith.

The man who made these statements is a Mormon, but not a polygamist. He is what is known as a Josephite, or a believer in the true Mormon Church founded by Joseph Smith, and he denies, with all Josephites, that polygamy was ever a part of the Mormon faith preached by Smith. He is extensively engaged in business in Utah, and is regarded as a man of sound judgement and veracity. While in Omaha he visited some of the Josephites, and it was to them that he made the revelations of the plan by which Brigham Young is to create the greatest sensation of modern times. He had many business dealings with Young, and was intimately acquainted with him. He asserted that, with the complete organization and secret workings of the church, it would be an easy matter to keep Brigham Young concealed for almost any length of time, and reproduce him when most needed to revive the faith of believers by his apparent resurrection. That this resurrection would be taken as a matter of fact there is no doubt, and the superstitious people would follow the prophet's banner with the zeal of fanatics, and shed their blood in its defence.

This Josephite's statement is to some extent confirmed by a retired army officer who was on the most friendly and intimate terms with Brigham Young. This officer, who viewed the alleged remains of Young, has, it is said, made the assertion that they did not bear the least resemblance to Brigham Young.

A NEW THROUGH LINE.

The fact that a traveller can leave San Francisco and go direct to New Orleans by rail is an important event in the history of American development. This is one of the results of the opening of the new Southern line to the Pacific. Its effect will be seen in the growth of the South, and especially that large interesting territory bordering on Mexico. One of the difficulties of travelling to the Pacific in winter has been the stoppage incident to snowfalls and the inclement weather which sometimes prevails in the high latitudes. No such danger will menance the travel between San Francisco and New Orleans. When we recall the enthusiasm which was shown on the completion of the first transcontinental line a few years ago, and the indifference manifested toward this new line, we can understand the great strides that have taken place in American progress.

CONKLING'S WHY AND WHEREFORE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"I see that Mr. Conkling is going to decline the Supreme Judgeship because he thinks his health will not allow him to perform the duties of the office. This reminds me of a girl who lived near Cattaraugus in 1832, and was asked by a young friend of mine to marry him. She said he was a nice fellow, and she loved him dearly, but the doctor had decided that her spine was too weak for her to do the washing of even a small family."—*S. J. Tilden.*

GARFIELD AND ROSECRANS.

Was the Former Instrumental in Securing the Latter's Removal?

Washington, March 9.—The alleged Garfield letter, written in 1863, but which has just seen the light in New York, and which is said to have caused the removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, seems likely to infuse for a short time fresh spirit into war controversies which are always outcropping here. It became known, or at least was believed during the last Presidential campaign, that such a letter existed. Montgomery Blair, who had been a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at the time the letter is said to have been written, was asked during the campaign whether it had been the subject of Cabinet discussion, and what bearing it had, if any, upon the removal of General Rosecrans.

Mr. Blair, then as now, was non-committal, saying that he did not consider his release from Cabinet duties a release from the obligations of secrecy imposed upon him by his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet. A story claiming to be well founded has, however, been put in circulation which throws possible light upon the events of that period of the war. The story goes that in 1863, shortly after General Rosecrans had been removed, that late Francis P. Blair, sr., gave a dinner in Washington to his son, Frank P. Blair, jr., then just from the victorious field at Vicksburg, at which were present, among others, Montgomery Blair and General Garfield, then just elected to Congress. At this dinner the subject of General Rosecran's removal was freely discussed, and there was a general expression of opinion that his removal was a grave mistake. By no one was this expression more forcibly stated than by General Garfield, who was loud in his praises of him as a military genius and able general. Montgomery Blair was so much impressed by General Garfield's statement of the case that he went to President Lincoln and used about the following argument: "Mr. President, I do not want to seem officious, but I was forcibly impressed by a conversation I had last evening with a young member of Congress from Ohio, who, previous to his election was Gen. Rosecran's chief of staff, that I have come to you as a matter of duty to say that I think General Rosecran's removal was a grave mistake. The gentleman referred to impressed me so favorably as to his own military ability and the positiveness of his declarations that I am fully convinced of his knowledge and judgment in the matter."

"Who is this gentleman?" the President is reported to have inquired.

"General Garfield." replied Mr. Blair.

"General Garfield? Why, it was upon his statement of facts and representations more than anything else that his removal was based," said Mr. Lincoln with an expression of surprise.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY LETTERS CONTAINING VERY DIFFERENT VIEWS.

We have been handed the following letter, written by General Garfield in January, 1880, which contains views differing so widely from those expressed in his famous Chase letter of 1863 that the public will read it with amazement not unmingled with regret. We are informed that the original of this letter, in the handwriting of General Garfield, is now in the possession of parties of the highest respectability. We have not seen the original, and, therefore, are not prepared to pronounce it genuine. But, genuine or not, it is an important addition to the spicy controversy now in progress, and as such we lay it before the public, republishing at the same time the famous Chase letter, to enable our readers to make comparisons:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1880.

MY DEAR GENERAL—Yours of the 20th December came just as I was leaving for Ohio, or it would have been answered sooner.

I have tried for some time to get hold of the article in the New York Sun, to which you refer, and have not yet been able to do so.

I have been told its substance by two or three persons who have seen it. I can only say, in absence of the article itself, that any charge, whether it comes from Dana or any other liar, to the effect that I was in any sense untrue to you or unfaithful to our friendship has no particle of truth in it.

On my way from your army to Washington I met Mr. Stanton at Louisville, and when he danounced you in vigorous language I rebuked him, and earnestly defended you against his assaults. I did the same, as you remember, in the House of Representatives very soon after I entered that body.

If you will send me Dana's article or if I can find a copy of it I will, if you think best, write and publish a reply.

It is true that I was an occasional correspondent of Secretary Chase Several times, while I was your chief of staff, I wrote me in regard to the progress of the war and asked my opinions on various questions connected with it, but I fearlessly challenge all the rascals in the world to publish any such letters written by me. They are welcome to all the capital they can make out of them. With kindest regards I am, as ever, your friend,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To General ROSECAN'S.

AND NOW READ THIS.

Following is General Garfield's letter, referred to:—

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE } CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, July 27, '63 }

MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I have for a long time wanted to write to you, not only to acknowledge your last kind letter, but also to say some things confidentially on the movements in this department; but I have refrained hitherto lest I do injustice to a good man and say to you things which were better left unsaid We have now, however, reached a point upon which I feel it proper, and also due to that kind of opinion which I believe you have had of me, to acquaint you with the condition of affairs here.

I cannot conceal from you the fact that I have been greatly tried and dissatisfied with the slow progress that we have made in this department since the battle of Stone River. I will say in the outset that it would be in the highest degree unjust to say that the 162 days which elapsed between the battle of Stone River and the next advance of this army were spent in idleness or trifling. During that period was performed the enormous and all-important labor which made the Army of the Cumberland what it is—in many respects by far the best the country has ever known. But for many weeks prior to our late movement I could not but feel that there was not that live and earnest determination to fling the great weight of this army into the scale and make its power felt in crushing the shell of the rebellion. I have no words to tell you with how restive and unsatisfied a spirit I waited and plead for striking a sturdy blow. I could not justly say we were in any proper condition to advance till the early days of May. At that time the strings began to draw sharply upon the rebels, both on the Mississippi and the East. They began to fear for the safety of Vicksburg, and before the middle of May they began quietly to draw away forces to aid Pemberton. I plead for an advance, but not till June began did General Rosecrans begin seriously to meditate an immediate movement. The army had grown anxious, with the exception of its leading generals, who seemed blind to the advantages of the hour. In the first week of the month a council of war was called, and out of eighteen generals whose opinion was asked seventeen were opposed to an advance.

I was the only one who urged upon the General the imperative necessity of striking a blow at once, while Bragg was weaker and we stronger than ever before. I wrote a careful review of the opinions of the generals, and exhibited the fact, gathered from ample data, that we could throw 65,00 bayonets and sabres against Bragg's 41 000, allowing the most liberal estimates of his force. This paper was drawn up on the 8th of June. After its presentation and a full canvassing of the situation an advance was agreed upon; but it was delayed through days, which seemed like months to me, till the 24th, when it was begun and ended with what results you know. The wisdom of the movement was not only vindicated, but the seventeen dissenting generals were compelled to confess that if the movement had been made ten days earlier, while the weather was propitious, the army of Bragg would, in all human probability, no longer exist. I shall never cease to regret the sad delay which lost us so great an opportunity to inflict a mortal blow upon the centre of the rebellion. The work of expelling Bragg from Middle Tennessee occupied nine days, and ended July 3, leaving his troops in a most disheartened and demoralized condition, while our army, with a loss of less than one thousand men, was in a few days fuller of potential fight than ever before

On the 18th inst. the bridges were rebuilt and the cars were in full communication from the Cumberland to the Tennessee. I have since then urged, with all the earnestness I possessed, a rapid advance while Bragg's army was shattered and under cover, and before Johnston and he could effect a junction. Thus far the General has been singularly disinclined to grasp the situation with a strong hand and make the advantage his own. I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body, and, next to the desire to see the rebellion blasted, is my anxiety to see him blessed. But even the breadth of my love is not sufficient to cover this almost fatal delay. My personal relations with General Rosecrans are all that I could desire. Officially I share his councils and responsibilities even more than I desire, but I beg you to know that this delay is against my judgment and my every wish. Pleasant as are my relations here I would rather command a battalion that would follow and follow and strike and strike than to hang back while such golden moments are passing. But the General and myself believe that I can do more service in my present place than in command of a division, though I am aware that it is a position that promises better in the way of promotion or popular credit. But if this inaction continues long I shall ask to be relieved and sent somewhere where I can be part of a working army.

But I do hope that you will soon here that this splendid army is at least trying to do its part in the great work. If the War Department has not always been just it has certainly been very indulgent to this army. But I feel that the time has now come when it should allow no plea to keep this army back from the most vigorous activity. I do hope that no hopes of peace or submissive terms on the part of the rebels will lead the government to delay the draft and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Times Danaos et dona ferentes. Let the nation now display the majesty of its power and the work will be speedily ended. I hope you will pardon this lengthy letter, but I wanted you to know how the case stands and I was unwilling to have you think me satisfied with the delays here. With kindest regards, I am, as ever, your friend, J. A. GARFIELD.

HON S. P. CHASE.

LEASING COAL CARS.

The Altoona *Sun* says, the new plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for distributing coal cars to operators in the Clearfield coal region, according to the statement of a prominent officer of the company, has been misunderstood by many of the operators and the public. It is not the intention of the company in putting new cars into this field to compel operators to lease them. There was generally dissatisfaction last year with the distribution of cars, notwithstanding the company did all in its power to meet the demand. In order to relieve a scarcity, the company proposes that operators shall lease cars, to be built by a car trust, at $30 per year for each car, the lease to hold for three years, and the subscriptions to be no less than 500. The amount charged is the interest on the cost of the car, and the company says it is the most feasible plan it can invent for relieving a scarcity of transportation facilities. Operators are not compelled to subscribe for cars, but those who do not must be content with the regular distribution. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company prepared a statement showing that the average daily number of cars needed for the Clearfield region this year would be 687, and out of this number each of the forty collieries is allowed a certain percentage, this amount being regulated according to the production of each colliery. This number will be more than the company can well expect to hoist over the mountain.

There are now 5000 cars in the region and the new plan contemplates about 3,000 additional cars, to be built by a car trust, and not by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as many have suggested. The advantage that will accure to the operator in leasing the new cars will be in always having the cars necessary to accommodate his production; they will be marked in his name, and in this way the prompt delivery is insured. The statement of the company of the percentage to be allowed each company this year will be submitted to the Bituminous Coal Exchange.

A NEW DANGER FROM DEATH-BED INSURANCE.

Reading, March 8.—Considerable excitement prevails in graveyard insurance circles in Eastern Pennsylvania owing to the fact that a large number of suits are to be entered against policy-holders in defunct mutual aid companies that have appointed receivers. Receiver McCarroll, of the defunct World Company, of Lebanon, proposes to sue all responsible policy-holders for the non-payment of their assessments on deaths prior to the failure of the company. It is intended that the assessments shall be collected under the contract entered into between the company and the assured and excepted by the assignee of the policy when taking the same. It is believed that Mr. McCarroll has the sanction of the highest legal authority in the State, and that this example will be speedily followed by his contemporaries in charge of many defunct associations. If this can be done there will be a very lively scramble among policy-holders all over the State.

A SINGULAR INDIAN CEREMONY.

A brief but singular, and for its longitude entirely unprecedented kind of religious ceremonial, was enacted yesterday afternoon in the woods half mile north of the outskirts of Washington. Mr. Cushing's company of Zuni Chiefs are intensely religious in their way, as are all their tribe. Saturday they reminded their conductor and adopted brother that it was the full of the moon, and it behooved them to make the sacrifices appropriate to the event. Accordingly at three o'clock yesterday afternoon the six red-skins, bedecked with their most elaborate trinkets and gawgaws, were crowded into a carriage by themselves, while six Americans looked upon witnessing their intended rite, Mr. Cushing and a correspondent being of the number, crowded into another carriage and led the way into the hills which bound the city on the north. Having reached a distance from the city sufficient to insure privacy, the carriages were emptied, and Cushing taking the lead, the five whites following in a group, with three of the Indians bringing up the rear in single file, conducting the party through the pouring rain, down a muddy lane for a distance of about one hundred rods. A little brooklet striking a piece of woods was selected as the scene of the ceremony, and the Indians dispersed themselves over a small section of the neighboring hillsides searching the ground intently for an ant-hill.

Their success did not seem to be great, but they finally selected a spot under the leafless branches of a large chestnut tree where ants had presumably at some time made their home, and began scraping away the leaves and rubbish. The ant, as Mr. Cushing afterward explained, is the select emblem of strength, and for some occult reason this particular rite must be performed over their homes. The ground being cleared, one lusty Indian seized a long stick and dug a hole a few inches deep. Each Zuni, including Mr. Cushing, who, by reason of his membership of their secret Order of the Bow, is under obligations to take part in all the ceremonies and sacrifices of the tribe, then produced from little bags of skin, decked with silver, a pinch of sacred meal and sprinkled the bottom of the hole. The next step was the production by each devotee of a little bundle of "plume sticks," each bundle being enveloped in a corn husk. The plume sticks is a mere twig, a little larger in circumference than a led pencil, having bound to one end a duck's feather. Ducks' feathers are difficult to obtain at the home of the Zuni and are, therefore, held to be of considerable value, and in this value consists the virtue of the sacrifice.

All things being ready, the worshipers, standing at their places beside the hole, began mumbling their prayers, each apparently upon his own account, there being no resemblance of unison. The prayers at this stage of the proceedings were addressed directly to the plume sticks, which were placed, one by one, in the bottom of the hole, the feathers standing upright. The prayers were continued until all of the sticks were deposited. It was a striking scene, but one with very few elements of comfort. Six real pagans wrapped in their blankets and one counter-felt began in the garb of civilization, solemnly shivered in the rain as they breathed their prayers to the sacrificed duck feathers, and five skeptical on-lookers, trying in vain to shelter themselves from the swift rain under two very small umbrellas. The plume sticks being all disposed of, a final prayer was addressed to the spirit unto which they were dedicated. The sticks were then reverently covered up, and a second hole was dug in, which the corn husks were solemnly buried. When the ceremony was concluded the Zunis ran up the hill to their carriage, into which they were crowded, and the chilled spectators followed them to the city.—*Pittsburg Post* special, 8.

The room into which every day fresh air and sunshine find their way, from all its noxious vapors freed, seldom contains an invalid. Now this advice we know is good: Use air and sunshine and pure food, and if you would be free from ills, be sure to use Green's Liver Pills.

THE EADS SHIP CANAL

The Projector Explains His Object—Argument in Favor of a Subsidy.

Washington, March 8.—Capt. James B. Eads was asked to-day:

"What is the Eads proposition?"

"To build a ship railway from a point about twenty-five or thirty miles above the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river to the Pacific ocean for the transportation of large loaded ships. I offer to carry the commerce of the United States for ninety-nine years across the isthmus at half the rates that shall be charged on all other commerce but that of Mexico; and for this I ask the guarantee of 6 per cent. dividends for fifteen years on $50,000,000 of the capital stock of the company. For any money advanced under the guarantee the Government is to receive bonds payable in fifteen years, and in the event of their non-payment at maturity they are to be received at 10 per cent. premium in payment of tools on American vessels. Certain rights are also to be given to the United States by which the dividends of the company are not to exceed 8 per cent., thus giving it to a certain extent the right to limit the tolls that are to be charged."

"What is to be the expense of completing the work?"

"The cost of the entire work, including the harbors, is estimated at $75,000,000, and it can be completed in four years from the time the work is begun."

"Where do you propose to raise the money?"

"That will depend on the action of the United States Government. If it declines my proposition I shall raise the money in England. I have the best assurance for believing that I will have no trouble whatever in raising all I want from private capitalists in Great Britain."

"Why do you not get the private capital then, at once?"

"Because I am anxious to put this transit under the control of the United States Government for the benefit of the commerce of the United States. If the stock of the company should pass into the control of British capitalists the United States, having declined to give the aid that I ask, would be stopped, afterwards, from setting up any opposition to such aid being extended by any other Government, and if England did extend such aid to the company she would acquire an interest and control of the railway that it would be impossible to deprive her of except at the successful end of war, and in such a war she would no doubt have the sympathies and aid of Mexico herself, for the reason that there is a universal sentiment in Mexico in favor of the building of the ship railway. They have the utmost confidence in its practicability, and they see in it the fact that it will place Tampico, Vera Cruz and the ports of Yucatan right at the gateway to the Orient, and give them 2,500 miles advantage over New York, and that it will bring their whole Pacific coast line, which is of immense extent, taking in the Gulf of California, at least 8,000 miles nearer to London than it is to-day by way of Cape Horn. I am sure that the Mexican people are almost unanimous in the desire to have the United States to extend the aid that is required for the railway, but I am satisfied that they would gladly have England do it rather than not have the ship railway built.

"I have, however, no fear whatever but that the United States Government will accept the proposition I have made during the present Congress. It is only necessary that the terms of the concession and of the proposition be fairly understood to insure its acceptance, and it will not be opposed except by members who look upon the interests of the railroads and railroad employes in their section of the country as paramount to the opening up of any new route which could be placed in competition with them But, in such a contest, the great mass of producers all over the country will take an opposite view, which will be reflected through their representatives when the bill comes up to be considered in both Houses."

THE FORCE OF A CROCODILE'S JAW.

Some unique experiments have lately been made in France, on the strength of the masseter muscles of the crocodile (a muscle passing from the cheek bone to the lower jaw.) M. Paul Bert received ten gigantic crocodiles (Crocodilus Africanus) from Saigon, which were transported to France alive in enormous cages weighing over 3,000 kilogrammes Some of these crocodiles measured ten feet and weighed about 154 lbs.

The reader can easily understand how difficult it must be to manage such ferocious animals in a laboratory; and it was only by the assistance of the managers of the Zoological Gardens that this dangerous task was accomplished.

In order to measure the strength of the masseter muscles of the crocodile's jaw the animal was firmly fastened to a table attached to the floor; the lower jaw was fixed immovable by cords to the table; the upper jaw was then attached to a cord, fastened by a screw ring to a beam in the roof. There was a dynamometer placed on this cord, so that when the animal was irritated or given an electric shock, the upper jaw pulled on the cord, and registered the force of the movement on the dynamometer.

With a crocodile weighing 120 lbs. the force obtained was about 308 pounds avoirdupois. This does not equal the actual strength, for as the dynamometer is necessarily placed at the end of the snout, it is really at the end of the long lever, and must be measured by finding the distance between the jaw muscle and the end of the jaw, to show the real force of the jaw muscles, which equals 1,540 pounds. As this experiment was performed on a crocodile already weakened by cold and fatigue, its force when in its natural conditions of life must be enormous.

This power of 308 pounds represents a power applied over the whole surface of the crocodile's mouth. In reality it is first used by enormous teeth that overlap the others in the front of the jaw, and by a simple calculation the pressure of these teeth is estimated to be equal to the pressure of 400 atmospheres. The power of a crocodile's jaw was compared with that of an ordinary dog weighing about 44 pounds, whose jaw was measured in the same way. The force of 72 pounds was obtained, which, when multiplied like the crocodile's, was found to equal the pressure of 100 atmospheres.

In comparing the weight of the jaw force of these two animals it is found that a crocodile is one-third stronger weight for weight, than a dog.—*La Nature.*

DEAD HEAD TICKETS.

It is usually the agents of the very cheapest kind of shows that have most to say about furnishing "dead head" tickets, as they call them. The advance agent of any of the traveling entertainments will call in at the office of a paper like this and leave half a dozen "complimentaries," asking in return a number of notices, the money value of which is worth ten times the price of the tickets. On an average we pay in locals about three dollars per ticket, and therefore when we hear some sap headed agent of the company, wearing a diamond pin, talking about furnishing 'dead head' tickets for the press, we feel very much like pulling his nose for him. —*Williamsport Sun.*

THREE DESPERADOES LYNCHED IN NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 9.—At Los Lunos, yesterday, Charles Shelton, John Redmond and Harry French were taken from jail and hanged to adjacent trees by masked men. Shelton murdered Foreman Woodruff last fall. Redmond killed James McDermott in January last, at Gallop, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway. French, alias Sampson, was one of a band of desperadoes who killed Deputy Sheriff Jones at Cranes. The mob also took two negroes from the jail, beat them unmercifully, and then turned them loose.

FOUR MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Marquette, Mich., March 6.—The lower packing house of the Lake Superior Powder Company's mills, situated three miles north of this city, exploded at nine o'clock this morning. Four men were instantly killed, and nothing remains to show where the building stood. The building contained about one ton and a half of powder. Two pail of the remains have been found up to this time. The killed were Herman Eckston, Charles D. Hatch, McDonald and Doyle.

Your duty is to keep from getting sick, if you can. With Peruna you can.

DARWINISM AT A DISCOUNT.

The prospects of Mr. Darwin's theory of the ascent of man from an ape, and the gradual procession of the higher species of animals from the lower, are decidedly discouraging to the author of the theory. Not a few of the eminent scientists who at first seemed to regard this ancestry of man with a great degree of veneration, have latterly lost much of their reverence for the ape theory, and show a marked unwillingness to acknowledge the family relationship; while the absurd theory is receiving heavy blows from outsiders who were never ashamed to call God their Father.

A late London paper has an interesting report of a paper recently read before the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute upon "Breaks in the Continuity of Mammalian Life at certain Geological Periods fatal to the Darwinian Theory of Evolution," by Mr. T. K. Callard, F. G. S., which is spoken of as throwing much light on the subject of the comparatively recent origin of man, and being among the most important contributions to the philosophical and scientific disquisitions of the Institute. An important discussion followed, in which a number of eminent scientists participated and which was altogether favorable to the position taken by the author of the paper. The well-known geologist and palæontologist, E. Charlesworth, remarked in the progress of the discussion, "that while the theory of evolution according to Darwin gets rid of many difficulties it at the same time raised a large number."

The author has been hunting in Mr. Darwin's own preserves, or in those of his brothers, the geologists, and shows as the result of his investigation that in the geological history of the past the links necessary to establish the theory of evolution by gradual development are utterly wanting, while on the other hand all scientific history brings us up to the point of the sudden development, or, in other words, the actual creation of man. The following is an extract from the paper referred to:

Man had no existence in pre-glacial times. Every attempt to prove otherwise has signally failed. Professor McKenny Hughes, although an advocate for the doctrine of man's antiquity, in reviewing the present state of the evidence bearing upon the question emphatically says that "the evidence for the antiquity of man has completely broken down in all cases where it has been attempted to assign him to a period more remote than the post-glacial river gravels."

Was man, then, a new creation or an evolution from an old fauna? Sir John Lubbock has reminded us in his late address that evolution does not mean that a sheep might turn to a cow, or a zebra to a horse. That no one would more confidently withstand any such hypothesis than would Charles Darwin, his view being not that the one could be changed into the other, but that "both are descended from a common ancestor." In the words of Darwin, "species have descended from other species by insensibly fine graduation."

Before the glacial epoch man was not, but when it passed away, and a new fauna appeared, man was there. When did the evolution take place? Professor Dawkins founds his argument for the non existence of man in Europe in the Pliocene period on the fact that in all Europe he can only find one solitary species of Pliocene mammal that is now the associate of man, and he does not find a single specimen from the Miocene.

Man, says the evolutionist, was derived from some unthropoid ape. Did that ape struggle through the Ice period? If man was derived from the ape the theory requires that at a certain point of time the ape should be so near to man, or the man to the ape, that it would have been impossible to say whether the mammal under consideration was man or ape. Darwin stakes his theory upon this. He says: "If it could be demonstrated that any complete organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by minute successive slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down;" and Professor Dawkins endorsed what Charles Darwin says, in these words that "between his [man's] appearance in the Pleistocene age and the present day the time is too small to have produced appreciable physical or intellectual change." Immense time is asked for because of the minuteness of each successive change. Dryopithicus is claimed to be the most advanced of the ape kind (some of his bones may be seen in the new Natural History Museum); but Dryopithicus became extinct in the Miocene age, leaving the whole of the Pliocene to separate him from man; besides which Professor Dawkins disclaims for the higher apes of the European Miocene and Pliocene period "any tendency to assume human characters;" he also admits "the first appearance of man as a man and not as a man-like brute." Dr. Virchow goes so far as to say, "We must really acknowledge that there is a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man."

One of the two oldest skulls known to us, the Engis skull, shows no inferiority to an average modern skull.

When, then, did the ape become a man by minute successive slight modifications, upon the correctness of which Charles Darwin stakes his theory of evolution? Was it in the Glacial period? I see no other time for the change. How long, Professor Boyd Dawkins, believing in the geological antiquity of man, would not place his first appearance on the earth as man at less than 200 000 years; and it is not long enough to produce any appreciable physical change, how long would it take to evolve man from an ape? Why, vastly longer than the Glacial epoch lasted, even upon Dr. Croll's hypothesis, for the eccentricity which was supposed necessary to produce a glacial epoch had come and gone in less than 200,000 years. If that period is not long enough to produce an appreciable change, 160,000 years added to it (which is Croll's estimate for the Glacial epoch) certainly would not convert an ape into a man. I am inclined, then, to say that Charles Darwin's theory has absolutely broken down.—*Observer.*

For headache, sick headache, take Peruna.

43,000 persons are in need of assistance in the South on account of the recent floods.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we commend it heartily to such sufferers.—*Fr'p't News.*

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

Debilitated persons, and sufferers from wasting diseases such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefitted by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

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And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plastors having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

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Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

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jan27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from the NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 16, 1882.

SPRING MILLS, PA.

--THE HUM OF BUSINESS--

AT

Witmer, & Co's

CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT

is distinctly heard by Telephone at G. R. Spigelmyer & Co's "FAIR," and the hum of the Customers and the click of the Telegraph at the "FAIR" as clearly heard at the SUPPLY DEPOT.

Can such things be?—
and overcome us like a Summer
Cloud without our special wonder?

FOR THE MAN WHO SMILES.

LIKE A TREE.

'Twas Harry who the silence broke;
"Miss Kate, why are you like a tree?"
"Because, because—I'm board," she spoke.
"Oh, no, because you're woo'd," said he.

"Why are you like a tree?" she said.
"I have a—heart?" he asked so low.
Her answer made the young man red;
"Because you're sappy, don't you know."

"Why are you like a tree again?"
He scratched his head this time and thunk,
And gave it up. "I'll tell you then,"
She laughed, "Becuse you both get trunk."

"Once more," she asked, "Why are you now
A tree?" He couldn't quite perceive.
"Trees leave sometimes and make a bough
And you can also bow—and leave."

—*Whitehall Times.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

——This year Easter comes on April 9.

——Sportsmen, read Theo. Deschner's advertisement.

——Centre Hall is to have a new store, 1st of April.

——The Lock Haven paper mill started up again a few days ago.

——Thanks to Rev. Weidemeyer for copies of Carlisle Daily Sentinal.

——Will Centre Hall take stock in telephone connection with Bellefonte?

——Read the advertisement of Mr. Strau ub, the new merchant at Stone Mill.

——An act passed by the last legislature requires school directors to be sworn.

——Mr. W. Love, of Lock Haven, a former resident of this place, is visiting his old home.

——The report of the burning of the Great Western ho'l, in Union county, was not correct.

——This week's weather was Marchy —full of cold blasts, with an occasional grin of sunshine.

——Mifflin county, under special act, pays its Sheriff 45 cents per day for boarding prisoners.

——The fellow that got up the report that Guiteau has been placed in a round cell, ought to be put there himself.

——How many scalps can be cut out of a Miles township skunk? is a question for the cross-roads debating society.

——Joshua Potter, Jr., now occupies the farm late of Lef. Neff, while Mr. Neff has shifted his quarters to the Durst farm.

——Persons entitled to the Chicago Weekly News will please note that they will get their paper, and can safely excuse delay.

——Subscribers whose labels show them back on REPORTER over a year, will favor us by any remittance prior to April 1st.

——If you want to dress neat and be in style let Sandoe make you a suit, He just received a lot of fine samples with spring and summer fashions.

——Fishing season will soon be here, and the fellow that will tell a straight fish story, you may depend, is one of the good kind that are seldom seen.

——Rev. A. A. Kerlin called in upon us. He looks well and is getting along finely in the ministry. His charge is much devoted to him, as they find in him a good shepherd.

——Rev. Zwingle Yearick preached on Saturday, 4, and Sunday, trial sermons, at the different places in the Reformed charge of Aaronsburg. Rev. Seigel has resigned and will leave in May. *

——Hams, shoulders, sides, butter, eggs, and all kinds of country produce, wanted at Sechler's grocery, who allow you the best prices for the same in goods at the lowest cash prices.

——Any lady that knows anything about sewing machines, will tell you that the late improved Singer far surpasses any other machine offered. It is light running, and sews one-third faster. D. M. Cowher is the agent, at Stormstown, and will be around soon.

——The meeting in the Y. M. C. A. room on Sunday evening was well attended, every seat being occupied. These meetings are held every Sunday evening, unless there are services held in any of the different churches of this place. All are invited to attend these meetings.

——It is a notable fact that families once getting their groceries at Sechlers, will keep on getting them there. The reason is they are never deceived in any purchase, and meet with honest, fair and square dealing. We defy a contradiction of this assertion. Housekeepers should bear this in mind.

——Emanuel Cronmiller while attending John Long's sale near Millheim, on the 24th of Feb., in passing a party of boys playing ball, was struck on the nose by the ball, which ruptured a blood vessel. The bleeding was not stopped until Friday, March 3, when the physicians succeeded in corking his nose, both from the inside and outside. *

——We notice by our exchanges that Mrs. Carrie Winslow Petriken, relict of Hon. B. Rush Petriken, died suddenly at Benezette, Elk county, last week. Her remains were enterred in Highland Cemetery, Lock Haven. The husband of the deceased, B. Rush Petriken, at one time was a prominent Centre county attorney, and will be remembered by most of our readers.

——The Mifflinburg Telegraph, of 8, says: "On last Sunday evening, a fire occurred about 3½ miles west of this place, not far from Hartleton, on the upper farm of Mr. Isaac Reish, resulting in the destruction of a barn, the property of Mr. Reish, and the contents belonging to Mr. John Hofferd, the tenant. Included in the contents were four head of cattle, 400 bushels of wheat and as much oats, farming implements, all his harness and a new separator."

——PERSONAL.—Wm. H. Ripka, of Snyder county, George Krape, of Gregg, John Slack, of Potter, called upon the REPORTER. We notice Mr. Wm. Jordan, of Ohio, formerly of this valley, back on a visit; he looks well and seems well pleased with the Buckeye State, only that squirrels and rabbits pester the farmers much in his section.

——Mr. John Sankey showed us a venerable paper, and which bears its age well. It was found among the Sankey family papers and reads thus:

Rec'd of Mr. W. Neal on 13th of March, 1798, Three Shillings & Nine Pence, on account of the Northumberland Gazette.
GEORGE SCHUESTER.

This is an evidence that the names of persons who honestly pay their newspaper dues will go down to posterity as shining lights. Mr. Neal thought it to mean a thing to take a paper from week to week without any intention of paying for it—and like an honest, fair and square fellow, he paid for it, as his receipt attests nearly 100 years after.

——At the special term of court called for this week there was no session held on Monday on account of the non-arrival of Judge Elwell, who only reached Bellefonte on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning Judges Mayer, Elwell and Orvis were in court. His Honor, Judge Elwell, occupying the bench. The important land case having been settled, a case of Alexander & Bower, who claimed titles to lands bought at Treasurer's sale, was tried, and occupied only about half an hour, when under instructions from the court the jury rendered a verdict in favor of claimants, after which all jurors were discharged and the Millheim contested election case was argued, which lasted the balance of the day, and it may be some time before Judge Elwell renders a decision.

——David Navarro, the fat boy who was on exhibition at a museum in Pittsburg for weeks, died at the Municipal Hospital, on 7. The boy's parents refused to have him vaccinated on February 26 and he contracted the small-pox from an attendant at the museum, from which he died. Navarro was born in Rochelle, Ill., June 22, 1861. He weighed seven and three-quarter pounds when he was born and seven hundred and thirty pounds before death. His measurement was 97 inches around the waist; around the chest, seventy-five inches; thighs, fifty-seven inches; neck, twenty-four inches. Navarro was on exhibition all over the country. He had handsome features and was a pet of the ladies. He received fifty dollars per week. Some weeks ago Miss Lizzie Glendening, of Allegheny, fell violently in love with Davied, and the fat boy reciprocated her affections. They were to be married shortly. His coffin was six feet eight inches long, three feet wide and two feet two inches deep.

——The Philadelphia Record of the 4 inst. contains the following item of interest: "The woman from whom a tumor weighing 112 pounds was taken three weeks ago was well enough yesterday morning to be removed from the University Hospital to her home in Centre county. She walked from her room in the hospital to the street. Since the performance of the operation the patient has gained fifteen pounds."

——On Tuesday afternoon, we were told the Auditors met to take testimony in regard to the money drawn by the Bellefonte *Republican* for advertising, it being alleged that the work was done without authority. Great goodness, what are we drifting too?

——All dealers in ready made clothing are obliged to admit that the Philad. Branch sells at the lowest prices, and that Lewins cannot be competed with. The best goods, all marked in plain figures, and warranted too.

——Nice fresh mackerel, the best in market, full weights, at Sechler's grocery. Try them.

——Sandoe, the fashionable tailor, guarantees a good fit or the money will be refunded.

——The auditors of Potter twp., met at the hotel, Centre Hall, on Monday and squared up the accounts of the township.

——Bargains, bargains, bargains! that is the motto at Dinges' store in the hotel stand, in any line of goods.

——FOR SALE.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has dropleaf and our drawers. tf

——An exchange says a pinch of powdered sulphur put in the foot of each stocking is to a very considerable extent absorbed by the system and is a most effective preventive against the contraction of near ly all contagious diseases.

——The highest price allowed for all kinds country produce, at Dinges' store, in goods for less than cost. Call and see for yourselves.

——Judgment exemption notes—tight notes—for sale at this office. tf.

——Subscribers changing their post-office address this spring, will inform us, giving the old as well as the new address. tf.

——Judges Larimer and Runkle not having been on the Bench on Tuesday, the next Audit may dock each one 75 cents.

——The nicest, largest and freshest oysters in the county, can be had at Sechlers.

——Vennor predicts a storm with rain and snow on the 18th or 19th of this month.

——Straightforward, honest goods at Powers' boot and shoe store. Rely on it when we say their word is as good as their bond. Best assortment in the county always, and a guarantee with any thing sold.

——Sandoe, Centre Hall's new tailor, cannot get hands enough to put out the work on hand. He's one of the best tailors in the county.

——Singers will be interested in the "Howard Method," advertised in this paper. Many of the leading vocalists have been taught by Mr. Howard, who has been established in New York for many years, and always meeting with great success. Read the advertisement.

——Warner's Safe Kidney Cure, which has gained a good reputation for all kidney diseases, such as Bright's disease, Diabetis, also Liver and Urinary diseases, for sale at the Centre Hall drug store. 2 mar 5t

——Evangelical appointments:

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.

W. E. Detwiler, Presiding Elder; Lewisburg, B. Hengst; Buffalo, D. P. Kline; White Deer, G. E. Zehner; Danville, J. M. Brader; Bloomsburg, S. P. Reamer; Columbia, I. M. Pines; Berwick, H. W. Buck; Luzerne, H. H. Douty; Catawissa, M. F. Fosselman; Wyoming, G. W. Currin; West Clifford, J. W. Messenger; Susquehanna, J. H. Hertz; Maple Grove, W. H. Hartman; Dushore and Bernice, G. L. Burson; Hughesville, J. J. Lohr; New Columbus, B. F. Keller; Milton, H. A. Stoke.

M. J. Carothers, collector for Mission churches and member of Milton quarterly conference.

Much better do without sugar and coffee than to be out of Peruna.

Nebraska votes next fall upon a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot, and there is a good prospect that it will be carried.

At Nauvoo, Ill., the house of John Welhemy caught fire and his two little children, who had been left alone in the house, were burned to death.

The President has refused executive clemency in the case of the three Indian scouts sentenced to be hanged at Fort Grant, March 3d.

The new postoffice law forbids the posting of handbills on the walls of rooms or buildings rented by that branch of the government.

A celebrated lawyer said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

Delegate Cannon, referring to the report that Brigham Young is alive, says he was administrator of Brigham's estate, and saw him placed in the ice box before the funeral. This ought to settle the matter.—Pittsburg *Post*.

We have known fellows to get into a nice box before and get out again.

Henry Hill has obtained a verdict of $5,000 from a Georgia railroad company for putting him off a train on a warm day last summer because he insisted on riding with his coat off. The conductor told him it was impolite to the ladies, but he wasn't going to sweat himself to death on that account. So he was put off. Now the railroad company will pay $5,000, and that polite conductor will wish he hadn't been quite so polite.

The first law of nature is self-preservation; but to do it she needs Peruna.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati, March 8.—The *Enquirer's* Mt. Vernon, Ky., special says: The most horrible tragedy that has ever disgraced this county was committed seven miles from town last night, at the home of Mary Sigman, a woman of disreputable habits. An unknown man walked into her room where she and five children, with her mother, were sleeping. He first shot dead Mary Sigman, who was in her last month of pregnancy, and then left the room, but shortly returned and sent a fatal ball into the body of her mother, who was about eighty years old.

There were nine wounds on the body of Mary Sigman, five of which were sufficient to cause death. The assassin fired fifteen shots in all. There is no doubt that he had confederates.

WASTING WATERS—ANOTHER LEVEE GIVES WAY.

New Orleans, March 10.—Arrivals from Red River report 260 families below Alexandria living on rafts and in a deplorable condition. Bayou Sara levee is still giving away rapidly. It is all green earth and crumbles fast as water pushes against it. The gap is about 1,000 feet wide, and water, as it goes through, about ten feet deep, but is rapidly digging deeper and spreading far and wide over the country. It will overflow part of this parish, all West Baton Rouge and portions of Assumption, Iberville, St. Mary's, Iberia and Terrebonne, the richest sugar district in Louisiana. False river and Grosetete county will soon be inundated. The loss of property and suffering of the people are terrible.

A Bayou Sara special says: This crevasse will flood every place on False river from Waterloo to the Vincent plantation, about sixteen miles, ten places, causing a loss of about 2,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides great loss of stock and other property. The chances are that all of the Grossetete country will go under. At last accounts the water was pouring through in a great volume.

A BLOOD-CURDLING RECITAL.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—It was reported this afternoon by a gentleman who came in on the Wabash train that he obtained from the Sheriff of Moberly information that Jesse James and a companion had been surrounded by officers, in some place unknown to the gentleman, in Kansas, in a cottage, that Jesse fought desperately and killed seven of his assailants and wounded three others, being himself mortally wounded. The story is treated with incredulity by some of the local officers here, and is wholly disbelieved by others. Particulars are wanting.

SERGEANT MASON'S SENTENCE.

New York, March 10.—The court-martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, rendered the following sentence from Governor's Island to-day: "Sentence: To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due to him, and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct for eight years."

COSTA RICA CONSUMED.

Four Towns Swallowed up and Thousands Upon Thousands of Lives Are Lost.

Panama, March 13.—Intelligence has just reached here of an appalling earthquake in Costa Rica. Advices thus far received state that four towns have been destroyed. These are Alajuela, San Ramon, Grecia and Heredia. In Alajuela several thousand lives were lost. Those left alive are homeless.

Costa Rica and the Earthquake.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, and has an area of 21,495 square miles. The country is diagonally crossed by the primary Isthmus range of mountains, which throws off several spare and secondary ramifications. There are several high peaks and volcanoes, of which some of the latter are active and some extinct, including those of Grosi, Votos and Cartago.

A TAX COLLECTOR ARRESTED.

Philadelphia, March 13.—John H. Bailey, a tax collector, of West Chester, Pa., which place he left two weeks ago, was arrested here to-day and taken back to West Chester. It is alleged that he is short in his accounts, but the amount of defalcation is not given, but it is said to be heavy.

MR. VENNOR WARNS NEW YORK.

Montreal, March 12.—Mr. Vennor says: "I would warn New York and the contiguous seaboard, also the Middle States and possibly Newfoundland and maritime provinces, of the approach of a storm period on the 18th and 19th of the present month, probably with heavy rains and high winds in the former section and wind, snow and rainfalls in the latter.

EDUCATION IN ICELAND.

The correspondent of a Swiss journal thus writes as to this subject: "One certainly would have no trouble in finding among the teachers some men of great merit, even erudite, whose obscure and modest science is devoted to study and to the good of their country, without care for renown or the reward of this world. I once asked a young Icelander, Who undertook the instruction of children who, from the distance of their dwellings or the poverty of their parents, could not attend school? He replied: 'At the age of seven years all our children know how to read, write and cipher; among the poorest fishermen of the coast there is not one who has not received what may be called a good primary education. Our mothers are our teachers, the *boer* (Iceland house) our schoolroom. The nearest postor has an oversight of the progress of the children, and that one who does not furnish the proof of a sufficient education would not be admitted to confirmation. An Icelandic mother would not survive the chagrin of seeing her child refused by the pastor, and not a single example is known of it.' Ask the first child you meet who it was that taught him or her the history and geography of his country, the name of the birds and flowers, and the invariable reply will be, *Modremin*, my mother. Touching in its simplicity and grandeur, a d revealing truly the character of this sympathetic people! At twenty-five the young man is profoundly religious, chaste, gentle and honest as on the day when at his mother's knee he was spelling out his first lesson. Can one be astonished after this that in Iceland there are neither soldiers nor cannon; that the art of robbing one's neighbor of his purse or his land is unknown; that one sees there no police nor prison; and that for centuries one has lost the memory of every kind of crime?"—*Sc. American.*

A GIANT AND HIS TAILOR'S BILL.

A trial, which is stated to have caused great amusement, came off in the Brighton County Court (Eng.) a short time since. The plaintiff, Mr. Ivens, is a gentleman six feet three inches in height, and proportionately stout. Mr. Ivens' attention was attracted to an advertisement of a firm of tailors announcing that they were prepared to make tweed suits at two guineas, and he thought, as his solicitor remarked, that a suit at that price would not be an extravagance, and requested the advertisers to send an assistant to take his measure. When the assistant arrived, the plaintiff told him that the firm would have rather a losing bargain; to which the assistant replied that it would be a capital advertisement for them, and that they made the little ones pay for the big ones. The plaintiff's measure was taken, and he called to have the suit fitted, when the principal told him that their advertisement did not apply to giants. He afterward obtained a similar suit at another tailor's, and sued the defendant to recover 3s., which was the difference between the price he paid and the amount advertised by them. The judge decided that the defendant had made and broken the contract, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. Probably both parties will be satisfied. Mr. Ivens has got his suit, and the tailors have got their advertisement, though not in the form suggested by their polite assistant.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 column paper. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

A NEW PLAN TO ATTAIN THE NORTH POLE.

A Canadian engineer, Mr. Okill, has devised a plan of approaching the North Pole by means of a chain of sled-huts, from Chesterfield Inlet, which is 1,565 miles from the pole. He says:

Now, from Chesterfield Inlet to the north end of Lake Winnepeg, where supplies could be delivered by boat, it is but 600 miles. This distance I would overcome permanently by building a system of relay stations twenty miles apart and connect by a through telegraph line to Winnepeg City at a cost of $120,000. This work would be carried out by the government and would eventually pay, connecting, as it would, Churchill Harbor, mouth of Nelson river and west coast of Hudson Bay, where, in the future, will be the great emporium of the north, thus neutralizing this expenditure by the advantage of a telegraph system for the purpose of emigration and trade. These relay stations of block huts would be stored with necessary supplies for the undertaking, together with sleigh, dogs and men in charge, for purposes of transportation from Lake Winnepeg and Chesterfield Inlet, which latter place would be the headquarters of the expedition, in daily communication with the outer world. These sled-huts would be constructed of paper board, of the lightest design and frost proof; each sled would be about six feet wide and ten feet long, neatly rounded at the top and about five feet high, with a hole down through the centre for a signal pole or anchor, to avoid drifting while resting in a gale. Each sled would be steel shod, shaped somewhat like a bog-sled, rounded up at either end. Each sled would contain a kerosene stove, oil tanks and lamps, as well as a complete supply of preserved food, medicine, axes and ice-shovels, sufficient for one year for six men, together with fur trappings and other clothing. When complete each sled-hut would weigh one thousand six hundred pounds, or a little more than two hundred and fifty pounds per man. Thus equipped we would commence the forward march by moving ten sleds at a time, manned in the following order: To each sled one practical engineer, one doctor and four able bodied men, all thorough Canadians; thus ten sleds would comprise sixty men. These would advance in order at intervals, all keeping the due north course, and any deviation would be reported by a halt from the advance sled. All the sleds would be advanced in this order until a complete chain of communication was established.

I would commence this movement about the 1st of December, or as soon as the ice formed on the more southern rivers. Our route would lie by the west coast of the Gulf of Boothia to Borrow Strait, thence to Jones' Sound and North Lincoln by Jones' Sound, having land the whole distance, except Borrow Straight and Jones' Sound, which would be frozen. At North Lincoln we would be distant from Chesterfield Inlet 785 miles, and from the Pole 780 miles. To North Lincoln we would push all the sleds, except seventy eight, which would be left by relays of ten miles, all anchored with signals, so as to form a complete chain of refuge in our rear, and if found necessary, would establish a system of telephone from each sled by means of tripod poles. This would give us daily communication with Winnepeg and govern our transportation trains, which would be in constant attendance throughout the whole line. When this was done we could commence our advance along the third or polar division in the same order as before, only by shorter relays, as we would have 122 sled-huts to station over 780 miles, or about six miles apart, so that each hut could be seen or reached with safety. It might be necessary to have some of the sleds constructed upon a boat principle, in case open water was reached, and could be used for towing others, as they would all be watertight and capable of being floated. But as I do not contemplate finding open water this latter point would not offer any serious difficulty. The only obstacles likely to be encountered are rough and irregular ice ledges, which might have to be elevated or tunneled in places. In this manner I would expect to overcome the whole distance from Chesterfield Inlet to the Pole by the 1st of July, 1884, that being the best season for observation at the Pole. The whole cost of the expedition in this way, not including the telegraph line to Winnepeg City, would be about $70,000.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

Mr. Joseph F. James, who spent some four weeks in travelling over the Colorado Desert, in California, gives rather an unpromising account of it in an article of communication to the *Popular Science Monthly*.

The desert occupies almost the whole of the large country of San Diego. It is some 150 miles long and 50 miles wide, and the Southern Pacific Railroad runs through its center. At about six miles from Los Angeles the railroad encounters a very heavy grade, from one hundred to one hundred and ten feet to the mile, and it continues for twenty-two miles. At the summit, known as San Gorgonio Pass, begins the decent into the desert, and every mile brings you to a more desolate country. At Whitewater Station, twenty miles from the summit, the desert begins in earnest. First a few flowers enliven the scene. Large Oenotheras, three or four inches in diameter, grew on small stalks five or six inches in height. Large plants of Abronia maritima, with clusters of brilliant purple flowers, spread over the ground. A little Gilia, with white corolla and yellow center, adds its beauty to the scene; and the only shrub, Larrea mexicana, or "creosote plant," with yellow flowers and sticky leaves and branches, reminds you of the forests you have left behind.

During the seven miles to the next station, Seven Palms, the vegetation gradually thins out. Progression beyond this the flowers disappear, and the Cacti predominate; and further on these are replaced by the stunted "grease wood." Finally, even as the latter vanishes, and when Dos Palmas is reached we have come to a country where there is absolutely nothing in the shape of vegetation. Every one knows how a well-kept field looks when it has been plowed and harrowed and cultivated until not a stick nor stone nor weed shows itself above the ground. In order to form a picture of this part of the Colorado Desert, imagine a field such as this extending for miles and miles, level as a floor, with no signs of life visible, and no indication of man's presence save the railroad track and the telegraph poles. Imagine the ground covered with an incrustation of alkali, which, when stepped on, breaks and lets one sink ankle-deep into the soil as soft as powder. Picture a gale of wind blowing over the waste, the air filled with fine particles of sand, the sun obscured, and no object visible one hundred feet away, and you will have formed a faint idea of the worst aspect of the desert. It is hard to imagine anything so fearful as the reality; and, unless one can see the ground, and feel the sand, and experience the heat of 120° in the sun, we have only a poor conception of the desert.

DEATH OF A FAT BOY.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—David Navarro, the fat boy who has been on exhibition in different museums throughout the country, died in the pest house here this morning of small-pox. He was twenty-one years old and weighed 700 pounds.

NOTICE.

An opportunity for satisfactory and profitable employment suitable for almost any person, is offered by an enterprising firm who have just issued a low priced useful work for everybody, which they call the "THE POCKET MANUAL."

Dr Tiffany says "it is an admirable work, constantly needed." The N. Y. Independent says "A sort of cyclopedia in the vest pocket." The Philad. Ledger says "It is surprising how much important matter has been stowed away in this convenient form." Our State Librarian says "I should think every one would want a copy."—Scores of others indorse it in equally emphatic terms, and all seem to agree with The National Journal of Education, which says "It is one of the most useful and convenient books ever published, in every respect a model, and the pith of many volumes." Town, City and County agents are wanted. Complete samples with terms &c. for $1.25, or particulars for stamp, by applying to F. C. RIFFEL & CO., 138 N. Ninth St. Philad.

We judge there is a good chance for some one to handle this work in this county. 9mar 6t

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All ladies know their faces are more attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them, because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow and the eye sparkle with health.

We make the following liberal offer, good until April 1st, 1882: Any of our present subscribers sending us the name of a new subscriber, and paying his own and that of the new, in advance, for one year, we will send the Chicago *Weekly News* FREE to both one year. No better offer out.

Revitalizing the blood is absolutely necessary for the cure of general debility, weakness, lassitude, &c. The best enricher of the blood is Brown's Iron Bitters.

"TAKE ANOTHER."

A Treatis on the Philosophy and Wrong of Treating.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

Most of the intemperance in drinking comes from the custom of treating. The selfish, sottish habit of buying a jug of spirits and getting drunk solitarily comes after the man has been demoralized and made a sot by treating. If treating would be abolished a great advance would be made against intemperance. Is it not practicable to combine the moderate, the regular, and the occasional drinkers, against this custom, and thereby gather together a large class of influential people, who, while they care little or nothing for drink, and partake only on rare social occasions, do not like to sign a total abstinence pledge?

All who have ever partaken of the custom of drinking convivially have felt the pressure of the treating practice in forcing them to drink more than they would like and all would be glad to see it abolished save those who have fallen so low as to be hangers about drinking places waiting to be treated. It is the treating practice alone that makes these deadbeats. A party of friends enter a drinking-place, and one of them calls for drinks all round, and pays. The rest do not feel easy under such payment by one for their entertainment, and so another orders all round. By that time all have drank more than they should, and more than any but steady topers can without getting well on the road to inebriation.

But with each call the pressure increases on others to call their turn. When the majority have called, the minority of one or two would feel that their meanness would be the more conspicuous if they did not call for the drinks. By this pressure each one has drank two, three, or four times as much as he would have done if he were free, and so the convivial party ends in a drunken party, and next day none of them are in good condition, physically, intellectually, or morally. They have been coerced by the treating custom to drink to excess, when if they were free they would have stopped with the exhileration of one drink. This pressure is increased if one or two of the party happen to be hard drinkers. These force the pace of the rest, and thus reduce to their own level those who may be rare drinkers.

The same coercion, with some variation of manner and degree, extends to the drinking when only two persons meet. If the treat is not returned to the spot, the treated feels obliged to return it at the first opportunity, although this may oblige him to drink when he does not want to; when it may be an untimely disturbance to his head for business. Thus in all ways the custom of treating tends to reduce all who indulge at all to the habit of hard topers. All that have had any experience as gentle and occasional drinkers are aware that simple wine may be taken at the dinner moderately, with a gentle enlivening, or a drink of spirits in the evening, when the work of the day was done, or upon a social occasion, without any perceptible injurious effect; at least that man and woman may have this habit, and live long, and apparently have good possession of their faculties; whereas the practice of drinking in the morning, or at any time before dinner, is particularly destructive, and in general is a symptom that the man is far gone towards sottishness. But he who allows himself to be treated can have no hours when he is exempt from receiving and paying. Thus he is forced to be a regular drinker, and forced upon the high road to the drunkard's end.

All are aware that the pretense of generosity in this custom is an ostentatious sham. It is much a matter of exchange as the Oriental practice of making presents. The treater expects to be treated in turn. Mentally he charges it up. If those in his debt do not pay soon he sets them down in his mental account book as mean, and he makes disparaging remarks on him. In this way he who rarely drinks anything, and still more rarely at public drinking houses, by happening to be where a party of men are joined in a treat, has it charged against him by the treater, if not by the rest; and if he does not follow up by treating he is set down as a skinflint, who is temperate only to save his money, and who drinks if anybody will treat him.

Thus this ostentatious freehanded practice of treating is only a practice of trade, which, in its nature, runs to sharp practice. It tends straight to deadbeatism, because he who accepts the first treat is to that extent a deadbeat, unless he pays it back. It tends straight to untimely drinking, excessive drinking, steady-drinking, and sottish drinking. Among all respectable people it is a greater pressure to intemperate drinking than their own appetites.

Nor does this custom of treating belong to civilization or to a free people. It is a remnent of barbaric and feudal system, in which the chief who owned all the land and the people with it, and who took to his hands all the profit and all the spoils, was supposed to be free-handed to his humble retainers, flinging them money, or ordering them fed from his kitchen, all of which they received in meek gratitude. Treating is not practiced among the english people who meet as equals. Each orders and pays for what he wants, and is under no coercion to drink. The respectable Englishman who thinks it the same affront for another to pay for drink as to pay for his clothes or board. The only treating in England is to inferiors, by giving them drink money, or by ordering the tavern lord to supply them.

The work of abolishing the custom of treating is a duty which belongs to the respectable class. By concert of action, and a firm resolve that a treat shall not be given or taken under any circumstances, they can soon make it disreputable, besides immediately freeing themselves from coercion. Suppose that the members of the Queen City Club, the Cuvier Club, the Lincoln Club, to say nothing of other respectable clubs, were to make this reform by binding themselves in honor that they would neither give nor take a treat, would not that carry the reform in this city and do a great work for limiting intemperance. If the Queen City Club should start this it is probable that the rest would follow; thus that club, without any restraint upon its liberty—with, in fact, an emancipation from a degrading coercion, might be the leader in a great temperance reform.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Bitner, dec'd, near Spring Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882, the following personal property, to wit: Six good horses, 11 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 10 head young cattle, 9 milch cows, 2 buggies, 3 road wagons, 1 spring wagon, 1 new buckeye reaper and mower, hay rake, plows, harrows, corn planter, corn scraper, corn sheller, threshing machine, 1 grain drill, wheeled cultivator, horse power, tanning mill, clover huller, horse gears, bags, log chains, wheat, corn and oats by the bushel, &c. Also numerous articles of household goods and kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when terms will be made known by
H. F BITNER,
Executor of Jacob Bitner.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence west of Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, March 17, the following described personal property: One cow, 2 shoats, 2 breeding sows, 1 calf three months old, 1 grain drill, hay rake, hay ladders, Champion reaper with self rake and dropper attachment, one Buckeye cultivator, Millheim cultivator, 3 harrows, threshing machine and shaker, 2 South Bend plows, corn planter, 2 small cultivators, 2 hay ropes, 2 hay forks, elevator and track, 1 cornscraper, 1 grain cradle, 1 sleigh, 1 roller, 1 set of chairs, self feeding coal stove, horse gears, a lot of cow chains and many other articles.

Sale to commence 1 o'clock when terms will be made known by
FELIX BURKHOLDER.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be offered at public sale, at Spring Mills, on Saturday, MARCH 28, the following described personal property of the undersigned: One horse, 1 set of buggy harness, set of truck harness, 4 shoats, 1 sow, 8 small pigs, 1 heifer, two years old, 1 buggy, 2 splendid bag wagons, 1 two seated cutter, spring wagon, 1 spring wagon tongue, 1 cutting box, several hand saws, grind stone. Also numerous articles of household goods, and kitchen furniture, viz: 1 fine centre table, chairs, tables, beds and bedsteads, 1 iron kettle, three stoves, 1 a cooking range, 1 copper kettle, meat vessel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
W. A. KERLIN.

A DOG'S TRIP OVER THE FALLS.

Niagara Falls, March 8.—This village was thrown into unusual excitement today by the adventures of a large dog. He was first noticed while he was in the influence of the upper rapids. As he whirled rapidly down over the falls no one imagined that that was the last of him. Shortly afterward, however, he was discovered in the gorge below the falls vainly endeavoring to clamber up upon some of the ice from the remains of the great ice bridge which recently covered the water at this point, but which had nearly all gone down the river. The news spread rapidly through the village, and a large crowd gathered on the shore. Strenuous efforts were made to get the struggling animal on shore, for an animal that had gone safely over the falls would be a prize worth having, but without success. Finally the dog succeeded in getting upon a large cake of ice and floated off upon it down toward Suspension Bridge and the terrible whirlpool rapids. Information of the dog's coming was telephoned to Suspension Bridge village, and a large crowd collected on the bridge to watch for the coming wonder. In due time the poor fellow appeared upon his ice cake, howling dismally the while, as if he appreciated the terrors of his situation. An express train crossing the bridge at the time stopped in order to let the passengers witness the unusual spectacle. Round and round whirled the cake, in a dizzy way, and louder and more prolonged grew the howls of the poor dog. As the influence of the whirlpool rapids began to be felt, the cake increased in speed, whirled suddenly into the air, broke in two, and the dog disappeared from view. No one thought that he could possibly survive the wild rush through the rapids. When, therefore, word was received that the dog was in the whirlpool, still living, and once more struggling gamely to swim to land, it was received with marked incredulity. This story was substantiated, however, by several trustworthy witnesses. It seems incredible that an animal could go through the upper rapids, over the falls, through the gorge, through the whirlpool rapids, and into the whirlpool itself, a distance of several miles, and still be alive.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.	W F Reber	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, S. W.	Chas Smith	Bellefonte
Bellefonte, W W.	J Schofield	Bellefonte
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Essington	Milesb'rg
Millheim	A Walters	Millheim
Philipsburg	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C A M'Laughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hipple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fred Robb	Howard
Ferguson, O P	A J Orndorf	Pine Grove
Ferguson, N P	H Heberling	K. Spg.
Gregg, S P	M L Kishel	Spring Mills
Gregg, N P	B Limbert	Spring Mills
Haines	G M Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Halfmoon
Harris	J Gilliland	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	John Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter, S P	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
Potter, NP	J Witmer Wolf	Centre Hall
Rush	John Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	Vinton Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christian Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Huntersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

R. H. FORSTER, Chairman,
H. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At Pine Grove Mills, on 11 Feb., by A. J. Orndorf, esq., Mr. Luther C. Kline and Miss Anna L. Baird.

On 26 Feb., Jacob H. Stover and Miss Polly Bower, both of Haines.

DIED.

On 28 Feb., Mr. S. A. Stover, of Zion and Miss Julia A. Johnson, of near Boalsburg.

NEW MILL AT PL. GAP.—Mr Haag would inform the public that the Pleasant Gap steam mill is now in successful operation. He pays the highest price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Barley and Buckwheat. Superior wheat and buckwheat flour constantly on hand. Give the new mill a trial, and you will be pleased with its work. tf

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THE SUMMER SESSION of Spring Mills Academy will begin Monday, April 17, 1882. Tuition $10, $13 and $15 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding reasonable. For further information call on or address LEWIS REITER, A. B, Principal, Spring Mills, Pa. 2mar 6t.

PEEN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE

The spring term of this Academy, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 10th of April, 1882.

All persons desiring a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address W. P. HOSTERMAN, A. B., 23ted4t Centre Hall, Pa. Principal.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.20
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 50 to 5.00
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 7c
Bacon or side, 7c
Eggs per doz. 22c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

New Advertisements.

Know all People

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY

THAT I DO PROCLAIM AND MAKE KNOW

General Skobeleff.

In connection with General Skobeleff, the prominent Russian general whose speech against Germany has created such a sensation in Europe, the London *Pall Mall Gazette* reproduces some interesting reminiscences of his career. The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while General Dragominoff was forcing the passage at Simnitza to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battle; four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieutenant Greene, "as a general under whom they would rather fight and die, than fight and live under another. They had often to die—sometimes fifty per cent.—for a command unjustly, but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their needs. His division was the best fed and best clothed and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions of the field, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. In short," says Lieutenant Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a general and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

His custom of wearing white, as if to court the bullets of his enemies, his reckless personal bravery and the strange custom of his of always "going into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh underclothing, covered with perfume and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that, as he said, he might die with his best clothes on," gained him the reputation of a wild dare-devil, which somewhat obscured his real capacity as a general. In reality they only showed how thoroughly he had divined that secret of power which lies in fascinating the imagination as well as of appealing to the reason of men. When he was sent to take Geok Tepe and subdue the Tekkes many shook their heads and predicted that his impetuosity would be his ruin. So far from that being the case he displayed the utmost caution, acted with the greatest deliberation, refused to move from July to December, until he had made all his preparations, and after he had carried on camels to the trenches no fewer than 1,575,000 rounds of ammunition, to say nothing of several thousands of shot and shell, he laid siege to Geok Tepe and captured that hitherto impregnable stronghold. He had 10,000 troops against 40,000 Asiatics, and he achieved the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country with a loss of 937 men. Only once in that campaign did Skobeleff display his usual recklessness. After the fortress had fallen he was riding through the country with his escort when he met several Tekkes. He asked who they were. They answered, "Friendly Tekkes." "How can I believe your word?" he asked again. "Tekkes never lie," was their confident response. "Well," replied Skobeleff, "if that is the case I will send my escort home and will return accompanied by you." He was as good as his word and his trust in the word of the nomads was not misplaced.

Origin of the Pansy.

This modest little flower, one of the favorites of the florist, that dons the purple almost unaware, has very appropriately been called the Cinderella of the sisterhood. Lilies may wave and smile in their stately grace, roses beckon by their flame and fragrance; but "them flowers that have faces"—pansies forthoughts—are the admiration of the country.

From the humble heart's-ease, or three-colored violet, has sprung up one of the most popular flowers known in floriculture. Half a century ago there flourished, on a bank of the Thames, a lovely garden; the owner of it, seeing the interest his daughter manifested in the work, gave her a share of the grounds for her own. One of the heart-shaped flower beds this lady of the Thames filled with pansies, wisely selecting the choicest plants from other parts of the garden for her especial culture.

Soon this little mound of the purple heart began to attract the attention of professional florists, and the pansy, no longer an humble forget-me not, blossomed into royal favor. No flowers are more companionable and life-like, and none perform their part more worthily in work of floral ministration. Its simple legend, You occupy my thoughts, is one of the most beautiful testimonials of love or friendship in the language of flowers.

While in Europe Professor Silliman called on Madame Agassiz, the mother of the great naturalist. His account of the brief interview closes with this touching incident:

"She was grieved when she learned that our stay was very brief, and would hardly be denied that we should become guests at her house, or at least that the senior of the party should accept her hospitality. The next morning she came walking alone, a long distance in the rain, to bid us farewell, and we parted, evidently with deep emotion and not concealed, for we had brought the image of her favorite son near to her mental vision again. She brought for Mr. Silliman a little bouquet of pansies, and bid us tell her son her pensees were all for him!"

Thus our thoughts go forth in messages of love and gratitude through the heart-reaching dialect of flowers.

New York City's Office-Holders.

The total number of person's regularly employed by the city government in the several departments, in the common schools and in the courts, was 9,703 in 1881, and the sum paid them in salaries and wages was $10,439,841. Add to this amount the pay of inspectors of election and poll clerks, and there is the grand total of $10,562,167.

Estimating the population of the city last year at one million and a quarter, about one person in every 128 of the inhabitants of all ages was in the employment of the city and county. The cost for official salaries was equal to about $8.45 per head of population.

The following table classifies those employed according to their salaries or wages:

Below $1,000	4,707
Between $1,000 and $2,000	4,392
Between $2 000 and $3,000	358
Between $3,000 and $5,000	143
Between $5,000 and $10,000	70
$10,000 and above	33
Total	9,703

The number of persons employed in each of the branches of the city government and in the departments, and the amount paid them in salaries, were as follows:

The Mayoralty	11	$26,300
Common Council	35	62,300
Finance Department	114	180,296
Law	40	95,097
Public Works	313	332,414
Public Parks	358	270,413
Charities and Corrections	809	291,895
Health	109	125,805
Police	2,821	3,565,390
Street Cleaning	266	172,442
Fire	881	1,071,405
Taxes and Assessments	47	96,600
Education	3,411	2,769,168
Judiciary	413	1,171,163
Docks	55	79,606
Excise	49	53,420
Coroners	9	35,500
Miscellaneous	49	51,657
Inspectors of Election	—	111,266

A Wonderful Map.

At the nobles' school in Tokio, Japan, is a physical map of that country 300 or 400 feet long, in the court behind the school building. This map, or model, is made of turf and rock, and is bordered with pebbles which look at a little distance so much like water. Every inlet, river and mountain is reproduced in this model with a fidelity to detail which is simply wonderful. Latitude and longitude are indicated by telegraph wires, and tablets show the position of the cities. Ingenious devices are employed in illustrating botanical studies also. For example, the pine is illustrated by a picture showing the cone, leaf and dissected flower, set in a frame which shows the bark and longitudinal and transverse sections of the wood.

One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a Cold or Cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it, and no family should be without it.

LOW LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Scenes in the Alleys and Tenements of the Slums—The Breeding Places of Crime.

Strictly speaking the name "Cherry Hill" applies only to a small locality; but usage has given to it a wider significance. The main part of the Hill is embraced by the part of Cherry street between Roosevelt street and Pearl street—a dingy and ill-kept block almost in the shadow of the bridge anchorage—which maintains during the greater part of the year a melancholy activity. A number of years ago, when the number of transatlantic sailing craft coming into the East river was much greater than it is now and sailors with salt spray clinging to their clothes were every where seen rushing ashore, panting for the excitement and new life of the city, this Cherry Hill district, which includes all that is set down upon the maps as the Fourth police precinct, presented a somewhat striking contrast to its present aspect. Then sailor-boarding houses, with greasy wooden benches at the doors, swarmed with Portuguese and other foreign sailors, who spent their money as freely as circumstances permitted; stevedores, ship-carpenters, caulkers, stowers and others indigenous to the wharves formed the greater part of the population; the tenement-houses were crowded by a rough class diverse in nationality and occupation; drunkenness and crime permeated the whole region, which the police regarded as one of the most dangerous localities in the city; patrolmen traversed their posts in twos; cries of "murder!" would frequently be heard, and many parts of the district fairly reeked with infamy. Like the once famous Five Points, this troublesome corner of lower New York has undergone a change. It is no longer looked upon as in any very pronounced degree a criminal district. Petty crime is born here, as it must necessarily be in such a crowded district. Drunkenness is as common, however, as of old. On a Saturday night in summer, when every one is out of doors, and there is no reason for closing windows and shutting in the sounds, the brawling drunkard swells the noises of midnight' and half-dressed children run from the clutch of drunken fathers and mothers.

Here is "Mullen's alley," piercing the vitals of the block bounded by Cherry street, New Bowery, Oak and Roosevelt streets, like a great rift in a rock; "Connor's alley," opposite, a vile, suffocating place, with a triangular court; "Murphy's alley," bewilderingly snarled in a network of clotheslines and fire escapes; and "Single alley" and "Double alley," adjoining each other. The two last named are, perhaps, as striking in their way as any in New York. A five story building running back more than half the depth of the block, fronts on both alleys. "Single alley," or East Gotham place, as it is set down on some maps, is open on the east side; the other is shut in on the west by a high gaunt building, making the place dark and gloomy. These differing characteristics give the alleys their names. The large building is divided through the middle, parallel with the alleys, and also at right angles, forming eight houses. Each house has a rattling staircase, with landings, from which the low-ceilinged rooms open on either hand. Each family, however large or small, has only two rooms in which to live and move and have its being. On the left one may live in comparative comfort with a wife and infant. Another on the right, however, who makes eight or nine dollars a week alongshore, may have a wife—whom he thrashes when an empty pocket leaves him in want of other pleasurable excitement—and seven children, large or small, but he has only two rooms, and must stow them away as best he can when night comes. Little, dingy apertures in each landing, like windows in an Italian prison, permit the passage of air from one alley to the other. Four dollars and a half a month is the highest rent, and is paid for rooms on the second floor, where the air is better than on the first floor, access to the street easier than from the rooms above. Ten years ago this building is declared to have held 300 families, or rather, that number of different rent payers.

Every alley or tenement house is in charge of a "housekeeper," a man who keeps the place in good order, and whose emolument comes in the shape of free rent, with a small additional "consideration." He invariably inspires with awe the numerous ragmuffins who play baseball on the sidewalk, impale themselves on nails and railings, give convincing proof of the theory of heredity by fighting in the gutters, squeeze themselves through small windows, and emit profanity with an unchecked volubility that is almost bloodcurdling.

A frequent visitor to this region says that he has found much to interest him here. He has almost come to have a nodding acquaintance with certain queer old women who become faintly visible in odd doorways; and some of the street boys, marking his repeated presence, have commented quietly but profanely on the circumstance. One of the most melancholy characteristics of this district, and other such districts in different parts of the metropolis, is the forlorn and neglected condition of the old. With all the foul air, scanty food and exposure, people are found here who live too look back over fourscore years and ten; wrinkled, yellow and stooped old women, perhaps tottering about with a stick, holding a dirty infant in their bony arms, or heaping curses on wretched youngsters who annoy them. Occasionally there is seen some decent old woman, a somewhat respected "granny;" but most, with their oaths and dirt and rags, seem as if they had grown up and had some mysterious association in character with the crumbling, sooty and unsavory walls about them. The old men are seldom seen in the immediate locality. In the morning they become the motive power of hand-carts and disappear in the din of the city. Or perhaps they are dodging the coal wagons with shovels over their shoulders, or selling lead pencils or brooms, or announcing in some busy thoroughfare the superiority of certain articles of merchandise by means of the popular contrivance which shields them as with armor before and behind, and hides all but their heads and feet from the vulgar gaze.

There are many suggestions of low London about Cherry Hill, especially at night, when a muffled sound comes from the alleys, an occasional footstep clatters on a creaking stair, distant doors bang, greasy streams trickle here and there into the gutter, and the sound of clicking glasses and drunken mirth rises from the dismal bar-rooms. The whole district is doubtless destined to be rebuilt before a great many years. The success which has attended the speculation in improved tenement houses, it is thought, means death to these rookeries, which year by year become more unfit for human habitation.—*New York Tribune.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

A COMMITTEE of the American Agricultural association met in New York a few days ago and discussed the plans for a proposed national agricultural exposition to be held in the metropolis in 1883.

IT is estimated that the recent loss of four Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooners has made twenty-two widows and sixty-two fatherless children, many of whom are in destitute circumstances.

THE will of Charles Albert Read, lately deceased, of Newton, Mass., gives $50,000 to the treasury of the United States to be applied to the reduction of the war debt. To the attending physician of the testator $500 is given on condition "that my head is severed from my body, as I have great horror of being buried alive."

THE recently suspended Pacific National bank, of Boston, has resumed business.

ENSON L. FULLER, awaiting sentence in the Vermont State prison at Windsor for the murder of Mr. Witham in Readsboro, hanged himself with his suspenders in his cell. He was found and cut down ten minutes later, but could not be resuscitated.

A MAN at Utica, N. Y., drank two quarts of whisky, for a wager, and died shortly afterward.

AN international rifle match between English and American teams will be shot at Creedmoor in September and a return match at Wimbledon next year.

PETER RONALDSON, bookkeeper for W. V. Macfarland & Co., New York lard dealers who failed a few weeks ago, disappeared, and an examination of his accounts proved him to be a defaulter for several thousand dollars.

THE British bark William J. Stairs, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Long Branch, N. J. Of the officers and crew, comprising fifteen men, all but the cabin boy, were rescued by the men of the Life-Saving Station No. 5.

Forty persons have been killed by the falling in of the shaft of a mine near Tepitz, Austria.

Three more Nihilists, including a woman, have been sentenced to death in St. Petersburg.

Thanksgiving services were held in all English churches for the recent escape of the queen from the assassin's bullet.

COLONEL BRINE, of the English royal engineers, and Mr. Simmonds, an aeronaut, trying to cross the British channel in a balloon, fell into the sea nine miles from Dover and were rescued by the mail steamer.

HESSY HELFMANN, the female Nihilist, who was respited from the execution of capital sentence for complicity in the assassination of the late czar, died at St. Petersburg in childbirth.

THE New Jersey house of assembly unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating Queen Victoria on her escape from assassination.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created in Boston financial circles by the failure of the banking house of Charles A. Sweet & Co. The liabilities of the firm were put at $2,800,000, and it was stated they would probably pay up in full. Shrinkage in the value of railroad securities held by the firm is given as the cause of the suspension.

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUERIN & Co., well known New York jewelers, have failed with liabilities of about $170,000.

DAVID NAVARRO, the fat boy who has been exhibited all over the country, died the other day of smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa. He weighed about 600 pounds and received a salary of $50 a week.

HENRY R. MARCHBANK, who pleaded guilty to embezzling several thousand dollars while a clerk in the Mechanics' bank of Newark, N. J., was sentenced by Judge Nixon in Trenton to hard labor in State prison for five years.

South and West.

ORVILLE B. ROE, of La Salle, Ill., an idle, dissipated carpenter, fatally shot his wife because of her refusal longer to support him, and then killed himself. Five children were found clinging to the woman's body as she lay on the floor.

AT a meeting between contending parties in the First Dutch Reformed church of Holland, Mich., a struggle took place for the possession of the edifice, and the disturbance grew so great that the mayor had to read the riot act and cause the arrest of several persons before order was restored.

BOB JONES (white) and Bill Miller (colored) were hanged at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of three brothers named Walker.

AT Shoe, Ind., the boiler in Wester & Barnes' handle factory exploded with terrific force, killing six men.

THE three Indian scouts who took part in the treacherous attack on General Carr's troops last September, and who were since sentenced to death, were hanged at Fort Grant, Arizona.

THE bark Mary Lawton was abandoned while on a voyage from Liverpool to Baltimore, and seven of the crew perished.

MILTON S. LATHAM, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, ex-governor of California, and formerly United States Senator, died in New York the other day, aged fifty-six years.

Of the ten men who started in the last six-day go-as-you-please pedestrian match in New York, four—Vint, Pancho', Scott and Rowell—dropped out before the contest ended. The match was for $1,000 entrance money put up by each man, a diamond whip emblematic of the championship, and a share in the gate money for all the contestants who covered 525 miles. On the first day of the match the thitherto invincible Rowell made the unprecedented score of 150 miles in less than twenty-three hours, and it was then generally supposed that he would again prove victorious, as he had secured a good lead over his competitors—a lead which he maintained until the fourth day of the match, when he broke down, and on the fifth day he retired, after making nine miles, his total score for the five days being 415 miles. After Rowell's collapse, Hazael, of England, went to the front, where he remained to the end of the match, although hard pushed by Fitzgerald, whose record of 582 miles, made in a match last December, was the best performance up to the present contest. The scores made by the six men who were on the track when the contest closed on the sixth day and the amount of their winnings were as follows: Hazael, 600 miles—$9,000 in stakes and $10,000 gate money; Fitzgerald, 577 miles—$1,000 in stakes and $4,000 gate money; Noremac, 555 miles—$2,400; Hart, 542 miles—$1,600; Hughes, 535 miles—$1,200; Sullivan, 525 miles—$800. About 40,000 persons paid $1 each to see the match.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., has just started up its first cotton factory. The event caused much enthusiasm.

THE village of Prince Fredericktown, the county seat of Calvert county, Md., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Most of the county records were consumed.

FOUR men were blown to fragments by an explosion in the packing house of the Lake Superior Powder company at Marquette, Mich.

THE Lumberman's exchange, at Chicago, Ill., reports that the past year has been one of the most successful ever experienced among lumbermen in the Northwest.

CAPTAIN EDWARD POSTAL, of the steamer *Hard Cash*, which arrived at Memphis, reports that the back water from the Mississippi river extended up the White river to Clarendon, Ark., a distance of 135 miles from the mouth, and the entire country intervening was under water, which was two feet higher than ever known before. Great loss of stock and damage to farming interests occurred throughout the White river bottoms. Reports come of great suffering in the overflowed districts. In reply to the inquiry of the secretary of war as to the number of destitute people in his State, Judge Mangum, commissioner of Arkansas, estimates the number of persons in that State needing relief at 20,000. Commissioner Hemingway, of Mississippi, named 18,000 as the number in that State. Add to these the 5,000 destitute in Tennessee, and it makes an aggregate of 43,000 persons whose condition is such as demands prompt attention at the hands of the government.

From Washington

THE last national debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during February to have been $9,783,511.63; cash in the treasury, $252,617,648.17.

THE following table shows the government receipts for February, compared with the same month of last year:

	1881.	1882.
Customs	$15,345,931	$19,160,498
Internal revenue	9,342,670	9,136,206
Miscellaneous	3,486,609	2,906,862
Total	$28,175,210	$31,203,566

The ordinary expenditures of the government during February, which do not include interest on the debt, were $18,000,000, of which amount about $9,000,000 was on account of pensions.

THE President nominated Cornelius A. Logan to be United States minister to Chili.

MR. CONKLING'S nomination to the supreme court bench was confirmed in executive session of the Senate, twelve Senators, including four Republicans, voting against it. The following Republicans are known to have voted in the negative: Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Hawley and Morrill. The eight Democrats who voted in the negative are believed to be Messrs. Bayard, Call, Cocke, Hampton, Johnston, Jonas, Pugh and Vance. The Senate also confirmed Mr. Sargent's nomination to be United States minister to Germany.

MR. SCOVILLE has filed his bill of exceptions upon which he will appeal for a new trial for Guiteau. After the appeal he will retire from the case and other lawyers will be employed to argue the case before the court in banc—that is the five Washington judges sitting together.

THE following telegram of congratulation on her escape was sent to Queen Victoria by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen through United States Minister Lowell: "The President and people of the United States congratulate her majesty on having been providentially protected from the assassin. Remembering the sympathy of her majesty and the British people in our recent national bereavement the feeling of indignation and thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep and universal."

THE Senate committee on commerce agreed to report favorably Captain Eads' interoceanic ship railway bill.

THE Washington grand jury presented indictments for conspiracy, in connection with the star route mail service, against Thomas J. Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey and ten others.

THE President received from ex-Senator Conkling a letter declining the associate justiceship of the United States supreme court, to which position he was recently nominated and confirmed.

HEREAFTER United States notes, silver certificates and fractional notes equaling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions are redeemable at their full face value. Fragments of United States notes, silver certificates and fractional notes, each constituting clearly one-half, but less than three-fifths, are redeemable at one-half the full face value. Fragments of less than a half are redeemable only when accompanied by an affidavit stating that the missing portion has been totally destroyed.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Benjamin S. Parker, of Indiana, to be United States consul at Sherbrooke, Canada; Evas J. E. Pennypacker, collector of customs, district of Wilmington, N. C.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: L. D. B. Du Verge, of Maryland, consul at St. Paul de Loanda; Horatio N. Beach, of New York, consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Foreign News.

ADVICES from the west coast of Africa report that a ferryboat, while crossing the Lagoon of Lagos, capsized, and that forty-seven out of sixty persons on board were drowned.

A PRINTERS' committee in Madrid, Spain, have been imprisoned for inciting men to strike.

THE election at Northampton to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the unseating of Mr. Bradlaugh, again resulted in his return. Mr. Bradlaugh received 3,798 votes and Mr. Corbett 3,687.

DR. VIDAL has resigned the presidency of the republic of Uruguay, and the congress of both chambers has elected Senor Santos to be his successor.

IN the British house of commons Baron Henry De Worms, in moving that the government find a means of using its good offices with the czar to prevent a recurrence of the outrages upon Jews in Russia, said that 20,000 women had been brutally assaulted, fifty-six Jews killed and seventy wounded, 20,000 persons rendered homeless, and property to the value of $80,000,000 wrecked.

AN anti-Chinese meeting, at which 30,000 persons were present, has been held in San Francisco. Resolutions petitioning Congress to restrict Chinese emigration were passed.

FORTY thousand persons in the counties along the lower Mississippi have been left destitute by the recent floods.

THE town of Nacori, Arizona, was attacked by Apaches, and three persons were killed on each side.

PRINCE MILAN was crowned king of Servia at Belgrade.

THE British house of commons has reaffirmed its resolution denying Mr. Bradlaugh the privilege of taking the oath.

EARL GRANVILLE forwarded to Mr. Lowell the queen's thanks for the congratulations and sympathy of the President and people of the United States.

BOTH houses of the British parliament passed addresses to Queen Victoria congratulating her upon her escape from death. MacLean's solicitor says there will be no difficulty in establishing the fact of the would-be assassin's insanity.

GREAT damage has been done by a storm in and about the city of Mexico. The principal market was wrecked and two Indians were fatally injured.

A BILL has been introduced in the British house of lords prohibiting atheists from sitting in either house of parliament.

MORE than twelve thousand emigrants have left Hamburg for the United States during the past two months

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

The judiciary committee, through Mr. Ingalls, reported an original bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States (embodying what is commonly known as the "equity system," conferring jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to hear matters in bankruptcy upon petition).....Mr. Vest, from the commerce committee, reported favorably with amendments the bill to incorporate the International Ship Railway Company and for other purposes, accompanied by a written report and the evidence taken before the committee. The bill went to the calendar. ....Mr. Teller reported favorably the House bill to pension Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. (The amounts specified are $5,000 a year from September 19, 1881.)

The finance committee, through Mr. Sherman, chairman, reported an original bill, which went to the calendar, providing for the conversion or redemption of $10 gold funding certificates....Mr. George introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war in his discretion to use Oregon Indians now possessed of the war department to furnish temporary shelter to the distressed people driven from their homes by the Mississippi overflow; passed....Mr. Call introduced a resolution calling on the President for information whether any representation has been made by the diplomatic representative of the United States at Chili that the United States would regard with indifference or consent to the dismemberment of Peru by the cession of any part of her territory to Chili under existing circumstances, and whether any such statement was made with authority. Ordered printed.

House.

Under the call of committees bills were reported and disposed of as follows: By Mr. Strait, from the committee on militia, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States. Committee of the whole. By Mr. Van Aernam, from the committee on public health, Senate bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people. Committee of the whole....Mr. Wait, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution dismissing the contested election case of Lanier against King, from the Fifth district of Louisiana. Adopted. ....The Indian appropriation bill was passed. The total amount of appropriation is $4,925,203, an increase over the bill of last year of $351,600, and a decrease of $921,000 from the estimates. The amount recommend is made up of the following items: For fulfilling treaty stipulations, including pay of inspectors and interpreters and for contingencies, $2,871,285 91; for transportation, $275,000; removal, settlement and subsistence of various tribes, $1,135,500; general incidental expenses, $176,000; miscellaneous $363,200; interest on trust fund stocks, $99,218. Mr. Harris, the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the navy. Printed and recommitted....Mr. Jacobs, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution dismissing the contested election case of McDowell against George from the State of Oregon. Adopted....The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill—appropriating $1,198,530—was taken up and discussed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed....Mr. Belford introduced a resolution reciting the miseries inflicted upon the Jews in Russia, declaring that the people of the United States protest against the spirit of persecution revived in Russia, asserting that the Hebrews are loyal citizens and subjects, and requesting the President to submit to his imperial majesty the czar the friendly assurances of the people of the United States, and to request him to exercise his power for the sake of humanity to protect his Jewish subjects from the violence of their enemies.... Mr. Bliss presented 102 petitions from the States of Illinois, Indiana and New York, signed by about 30,000 citizens of those States, praying for the passage of House resolution No. 3,386, introduced by himself, granting a pension to Union soldiers and sailors of the late war who were confined in Confederate prisons. Referred.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a statue to Chief Justice John Marshall was passed....The resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and nine Representatives to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river by La Salle to be held at New Orleans on April 9, 1882, was tabled by a vote of 77 yeas to 30 nays.... The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The amount appropriated by the agricultural appropriation bill is $496,880, an increase of $71,880 over the appropriation of last year, and a reduction of $16,100 from the estimates.

Queen Victoria Shot At.

A Windsor (England) dispatch says that, as Queen Victoria was entering her carriage about 6 P. M. at the railway station, a man in the station-yard deliberately fired a pistol at her. The queen had been in London since Tuesday, where she gave a drawing-room reception on Wednesday in honor of the Princess Helena, of Waldeck, who is to marry Prince Leopold. She arrived at Windsor at about 5 P. M., and walked across the platform of the depot to her carriage, which was waiting to take her to the castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage, when a man standing at the entrance to the station-yard among a number of spectators pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report the pistol was not heavily loaded. The queen, who was probably not aware what had happened, was immediately driven to the castle, but before she passed, the man had been seized by the superintendent of the borough police, who was standing near by. He was also violently seized by the crowd, and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. The man gave his name as Roderick MacLean. He was taken into High street, and thence to the police station in a cab, followed by a large crowd of people.

The queen arrived at the castle at 5:25 P. M., where a large number of people awaited her. She immediately ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. The report of the pistol was sharp but not loud. MacLean apparently intended firing again, when the revolver, which seemed to be a new one, was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Eaton scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch MacLean. The Right Hon. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, the queen's secretary, proceeded to the police station, and, after obtaining all the information possible, telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone the facts of the assault.

The would-be murderer, Roderick MacLean, a grocer's assistant, said that hunger prompted him to commit the crime. He was roughly handled by the crowd before he was arrested. He was miserably dressed, and is described as a wretched-looking object. He was prevented from firing a second shot by a bystander. The queen is said not to have been alarmed. The doctors pronounced the would-be murderer sane.

From later accounts it appears that MacLean fired the shot at the queen after the carriage was in motion. Princess Beatrice and John Brown saw him point the pistol at the carriage. He was exactly thirty paces distant when he fired. Two of the four loaded chambers of the revolver contained only blank cartridges. MacLean had walked from Portsmouth to London a week ago. Upon his person was found a purse containing a penny and three farthings and a pocketbook containing the following entries: "Fourth Path,' a novel, by MacLean," and "*Reynolds' Newspaper* gives as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides the people of England as any newspaper in the world. I venerate the free and outspoken principles of an unbiassed thinker." MacLean was charged at the police station with shooting at the queen with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He asked whether any one was hurt, but the police refused to give him any information. After searching the yard at the railway station for an hour the police found a small bullet imbedded in the ground. It bore marks of having first struck some other object. It was right in the direction of the spot over which the queen's carriage was passing, having probably passed over the horses' heads.

Congratulations poured in upon Queen Victoria from all parts of the world for her escape from a would-be assassin's bullet. United States Minister Lowell has tendered to the queen the congratulations of the American nation. Minister Lowell's telegram to General Sir Frederick Ponsonby says: "I beg you to convey to her majesty my heartfelt congratulations on her escape." Telegrams expressing similar sentiments were arriving at Windsor throughout the night.

The London *Times* says: "If no more can be said for MacLean, the would-be assassin of the queen, than could be said for Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, or Lefroy, the murderer of Mr. Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

The queen drove through Windsor on the day following the attempt on her life, and was welcomed with indescribable enthusiasm.

When the prisoner left the town hall after the examination, twenty men endeavored to overturn the carriage containing him.

At the examination of the prisoner MacLean two letters written by him were read. In one he said that he had been compelled to commit a crime against "bloated aristocracy" because of the insufficiency of relief offered him. In the other he said that he did not intend to hit the queen. The evidence, however, was to the opposite effect. He was remanded for a week. The bullet which he fired was found. It is said that MacLean's antecedents show that he is eccentric and addicted to drink. It has been learned that recently he has been an inmate of several lunatic asylums.

The Disastrous Flood.

A Greenville (Miss.) dispatch says: "The Bolivar levee broke yesterday morning. Riverton, Wade, Clay and Badgat levees also broke through, and it is reported that the Concordia broke the day before. These breaks will cause the overflow of every plantation in Bolivar county. The river fell here four inches last night, and is still falling rapidly. Rosedale, the county seat of Bolivar county, is six feet under water. The *Ledger* office and other houses are washed away. Clark's front levee on Lake Bolish is gone. This will cause an overflow of what was left of Bolivar county. Williams' bayou levee in this county is broken, and all of the southern portion of Washington county and the back lands throughout Issaquena and Sherkey counties will go under. A number of people were drowned at Riverton. Accounts of suffering and loss of life continue to come in, and exceed anything that has ever attended previous inundations of the Mississippi river."

Another Memphis dispatch says: "Advices from Riverton, Miss., 150 miles below Memphis, say that the levees broke on Monday night. Several persons were drowned, among the number Benjamin Heyne, shipping clerk, who tried to go to the assistance of a Mrs. Bradshaw, and was drawn into the channel. The live stock is all drowned and there are no provisions for the people to subsist on. The break occurred about 100 yards above Duncan's. At Duncan's there are no less than twenty-three women and children, and many more are huddled together on the levee, half naked, frozen and hungry. Every house at Riverton, except three, has either floated off or is so damaged that they will be unfit for habitation when the waters decline."

A New Orleans dispatch says: "After the heavy rain on Tuesday a gap of seventy-five feet was made in the levee at Carson's Landing, and 100 yards was swept away. The noise of the flood awoke the sleeping citizens, and without taking time to clothe themselves they fled for their lives. Ben Haines, keeper of the landing, and two negro children were drowned. A number of others had narrow escapes. Near Bolivar 250 yards of the levee gave way, and between Catfish Point and Mount Landing, a distance of six miles, the levee broke in four places. In Arkansas City, Ark., the water covers the floor of every store and the lower floor of every dwelling, and varies in height from six inches to four feet above the ground. The floor of the hotel is covered to the depth of twenty inches."

Ben Vorlich's Echo.

An Austin man, of a literary turn of mind, is very fond of his dog, that barks day and night. A neighbor asked what the dog's name was.

"Echo," was the reply.

"What kind of a name is that?"

"It was the name of Ben Vorlich's dog."

"Who the mischief is Ben Vorlich?"

The owner of the dog smiled in derision, and replied:

"You never could have read Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." In the chase Ben Vorlich was one of the principal hunters. Echo is the name of his dog. Don't you remember where it says:

'No rest Ben Vorlich's Echo knew?'

"This dog never takes a rest either, so I call him Echo."

The neighbor did not say anything, but that night he softly called Echo to the fence, gave him a piece of sausage, and now Echo is as silent as Ben Vorlich, and even more so.—*Texas Siftings.*

A Hard-Headed Passenger.

On the International train that left yesterday for San Antonio, there was a darkey who kept sticking his head out of the car-window.

"Keep your head inside," said the conductor, angrily.

"Whaffor?"

"For fear you will damage some of the iron work of the bridge, you fool."—*Texas Siftings.*

General C. A. Whittier's new residence, Beacon street, Boston, will cost $2,000,000. It will have walls ninety-five feet high and twenty inches thick, and from fifty to fifty-five rooms; also the "largest wine cellar in the country." On the fourth floor is a great music room, ceiled and paneled in hard wood.

A south end man spent seven years teaching a parrot to talk, and then the bird went and gave him away on a family secret to the neighbors. Labor is sometimes wasted.—*Boston Post.*

THE DAYS OF "49"

Tough Stories Told at a Recent Reunion of the Pioneers.

Pioneer C.'s story: "I went to the mines early in '48.' I purchased in San Francisco 'a washing-machine,' weighing sixty pounds, which I packed on my back, over the hot and arid plain lying between Stockton and the Mokelumne river. When I got there I dug my first hole and planted my washing-machine by it. It wouldn't work. Pretty soon the 'oldest man in the mines' came along, and says he: 'Stranger, how much d'ye charge for washing shirts?' I told him I was not there to wash shirts, but to wash out gold. He burst into a guffaw, which was heard as far as Murphy's camp. 'Why,' says he, 'that's a contrivance for washing clothes you've got thar. They've taken ye in and done for ye.' It was true. I had been cruelly imposed upon. But I made a small fortune out of that washing machine. I gave up gold mining, turned washerwoman for the whole camp at Cut-throat bar, and in six months made $10,000 by washing shirts at $5 apiece. Gentlemen, the services I performed in building and 'making history' for the great State of California are among the proudest reflections of my life."

Judge B.'s story: "When I arrived at San Francisco there was any amount of hanging going on by the vigilance committee. There was a great scarcity of rope for halters. I happened to have with me a bale of choice hemp. Law business was just then very dull. (I had opened a law office and hung out my shingle.) My expenses were $50 per day. An inspiration seized me. I occupied my spare time (which was all my time) in making halters and selling them to the vigilance committee at $100 each. Some days I made $500. A single boiled potato cost then $1. This was the commencement of my fortune. I regard with shame the humble part I had in building up the State of California."

General E.'s story: "I landed on the shores of the Golden State in '48. Although my stay was but fifteen minutes, I assisted as a spectator in hanging two men without judge or jury. There was no delay in justice in those days. I believe that one of these men was afterward found innocent. But he was an awful example to the guilty party, whoever he was, and who was never—no, never—discovered. Our vessel sailed then immediately to China. Although I have never seen the shores of the glorious State I assisted to find an I make history for, still the humble part in which it was my glorious privilege to take in elevating her to her present proportions is one of the proudest and grandest acts of my life."

Colonel D.'s story: "On the first night of my arrival I put up at the Occidental hotel, then kept by Lewis and Jerome Leland. I slept on the top floor. During the night I heard a scratching, pawing and sniffing at the door. Thinking it to be the cat I opened it to drive the animal away. It was not the cat. An enormous grizzly stood before me. The door opened, and with a single bound he overthrew me and was in the room. With one stroke of his paw he demolished my spectacles, tore out my set of false teeth and upset my cologne bottle. I had three revolvers and a bowie knives in my valise, but alas! had neglected to take any of them out before retiring. The monster seemed to divine the contents of my portmanteau, for he grabbed it with one of his human like claws and threw it out of the window. Shall I tell you how I fought him and saved my life? Will you believe it? I fought him with my bottle of smelling salts. Every time he made for me I gave him a sniff of it. He would roar terribly and temporarily back down. Then he would rush for me again. The fight was kept up for the remainder of the night, until my supply of smelling salts was exhausted. I called out to Lewis Leland to send me up some more. He replied that there was but a single pound in the entire city. I said, 'Buy it at any price.' He sent out a waiter, who returned with the reply that it would cost $1,000. I,"—(here the speaker's words will be drowned by the band)—at the close of which there will be heard a slight murmur of 'pround record—my part—building up the glorious State—nia.'

Major F.'s story: "During the spring of '49 the Wallop-o-Wogga tribe of Indians used often to attack our camp at Dirty Blanket. We expected attacks from them nightly, and were in the habit of sleeping